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JOTTINGS

FOR

EARLY HISTORY

OF

The Levinge Family.

BY

SIR RICHARD G. A. LEVINGE, BART.

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PART I.  
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DUBLIN:

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ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

- P. 3, l. 22, *for* Servey, *read* Survey.
- P. 3, l. 4 *from bottom. erase* this grandson.
- P. 4, l. 20, *after* where, *insert a comma ; then transpose with following line, and read.* having left care of his Diocese to his deacon Silvani, he preached to the Barbarians ; l. 21, *put full stop after* Barbarians. *Capital B for* being ; *and. in line 22, erase* where.
- P. 7, l. 6, *after* abbot. *insert a comma.*
- P. 8, l. 11, *for* LEOFWINE, *read* LEOFWIN.
- P. 9, l. 12, *after* Oskettil, *insert* otherwise LEOFWIN.
- P. 10, l. 6, *for* Oskettel, *read* Oskettil.
- P. 18, l. 21, *for* minister. *read* minster.
- P. 22, l. 10, *before* moreover. *insert inverted comma to match quotation.*
- P. 22, last line but one, *erase* The same.
- P. 29, l. 7, *for* LEWVI *read* LEVY ; *and for* Lleelyn, *read* Llewellyn.
- P. 29, l. 7, *add* The name LIVIN is clearly an English form of the Latin LECINUS.
- P. 30, ll. 6, 12, 21 ; p. 30, l. 1 ; p. 32, ll. 9, 15, 23 ; p. 33, ll. 2, 8, 17, 20, 27 ; p. 34, ll. 5, 13, 26 ; p. 34, ll. 5, 13, 26 ; p. 35, ll. 2, 8, 18, 25, *respectively for* villane, *and* villanes, *read* villein *and* villeins.
- P. 46, l. 26, *for* LEUINI, *read* LEUINUS.
- P. 48, l. 3, *for* LEWINE, *read* LEWIN.
- P. 52, l. 14, *for* LEUINI, *read* LEUIN.
- P. 56. *erase* second paragraph in Leicestershire.
- P. 74, l. 19, *erase* LLEUINI.

INDEX.

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|--|------------|--|------------|
| LAVENHAM | 28 | LEOFWYNE, Abbot of Coventry | 2, 18 |
| LAVINGTON | 28 | ———, Duke | 24 |
| LEBUIN, Missionary | 1, 3, 4 | ———, Ealdorman | 24 |
| LEFINE, Moneyer | 2, 29 | ———, Granted Bocking and Mersey .. | 20 |
| LEFWIN, Earl | 1, 18 | ———, bequest to | 19 |
| LEFWINE, Moneyer | 29 | ———, his son Wulfrie | 19, 20 |
| LEFWINUS, Abbot of Coventry | 3 | LEOUVINE, Bishop of Dorchester | 2 |
| LEFYNE, Moneyer | 3 | LEOVING, Abbot of Tavistock, Bishop of 3 Sees | 14, 18 |
| LEOBWINE, Dean of Durham | 2, 27, 28 | LEOVINGUS, (Elfstan), Bishop of Wells, Primate | 2 |
| LEOFFIN, Abbot of Croyland | 2 | LEOWINE, witness to sale of a Slave .. | 26 |
| LEOFIN, Witness to Charters | 19 | LEUIN, held a manor in Gloucestershire .. | 52 |
| LEOFUINE, Minister | 3 | LEUING, Tenant in Chief, Staffordshire .. | 3, 62 |
| LEOFUUVINE, <i>Dux</i> | 3 | ———, Earl | 41 |
| ———, Minister | 8 | ———, Priest and a Vassal | 45 |
| LEOFWIN, (Oskettill), Abbot of Croyland .. | 1, 3 | ———, held a manor in Herefordshire .. | 53 |
| ———, (Oskettill), Abbot of Ely | 13, 14 | ———, held land in Hants | 37, 38 |
| ———, Bishop of Dorchester | 8 | ———, held land from the King in Somerset. | 42 |
| ———, the King's High Steward | 19 | ———, held land in Somersetshire .. | 41, 42, 43 |
| ———, Ealdorman | 20 | ———, held from the Church of St. Peter .. | 42 |
| ———, his son Norman | 22 | ———, held land in Northamptonshire .. | 55 |
| ———, Earl | 18 | ———, held land in Warwickshire | 60 |
| ———, the Long | 26 | ———, held land in Derbyshire | 64, 65 |
| ———, son of Adulf | 20, 21, 73 | ———, held land in Notts | 66 |
| ———, son of Ethelwulf | 19, 22 | ———, held land in Wiltshire | 39 |
| ———, son of Leoftet | 19, 22 | ———, held land in parcenary, in Hants .. | 37, 38 |
| ———, son of Godwin | 23 | ———, vassal of the Abbot of St. Alban's .. | 46 |
| ———, with Hereward in Ely | 27 | LEUINGUIS, held 2 stalls in Winton | 77 |
| ———, bequest to | 19 | LEUINGUS, (Drache) | 78 |
| LEOFWINA | 9 | ———, Priest, held 2 houses in York | 67 |
| LEOFWINE, Abbot of Coventry, Bishop of | | ———, held land in Cambridgeshire | 53 |
| Lichfield | 2, 18 | LEUVINUS, a freeman in Norfolk | 73 |
| ———, Bishop of Dorchester | 8 | ———, held manor of Diepham, | 73 |
| ———, Moneyer | 29 | ———, held a house in Somersetshire | 77 |
| ———, Godwin's son | 23, 24 | ———, under tenant in Suffolk | 74, 75 |
| ———, his son, Siwine | 26 | LEUVIN, Earl | 31 |
| ———, his son, Wulfrie | 20 | ———, Thegn, Tenant-in-Chief | 37, 47 |
| LEOFWYN, the Lord | 3 | ———, (Oaura), Tenant-in-Chief | 49 |
| ———, bequest to | 19 | ———, of Neunham | 47, 48 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------------|
| LEUWIN, of Neunham, Tenant-in-Chief | 47, 48 |
| ———, mother of | 61 |
| ———, vassals of | 46, 47 |
| ———, under tenants of | 49, 50 |
| ———, held land of the King in Derbyshire | 66 |
| ———, held a manor in Glostershire | 51 |
| ———, held a manor in Salop. | 62 |
| ———, had soc, sac, thol and theam in Notts | 66 |
| ———, held land in Bucks | 48, 49 |
| ———, held land in Kent | 31 |
| ———, held land in Herts | 44 |
| ———, held land in Notts | 66, 67 |
| ———, his son Leuric | 57 |
| ———, son of Estan, his vassal in Bucks | 46 |
| ———, Godwin, the priest, holds of him | 48 |
| ———, his vassal in Herts | 45 |
| ———, his vassal in Middlesex. | 44 |
| ———, 40 freemen under protection of .. | 76 |
| LEUWINE, Godwin's son | 23 |
| ———, priest, lageman, in Lincoln city. . | 68 |
| ———, had soc, sac, thol and theam, in Lincolnshire | 68 |
| ———, held lands in Derbyshire | 65 |
| ———, held land in Huntingdonshire .. | 54 |
| ———, held land in Notts | 67 |
| LEUUNG, Bishop | 3 |
| ———, held land in chief in Staffordshire | 62 |
| LEUWINGUS, held a house in Dorsetshire .. | 77 |
| LEUWINUS | 3 |
| ———, de Bachtuna, 6 freemen held under | 74, 76, 77 |
| ———, (Chaua), Tenant-in-Chief | 49 |
| ———, (Crist) held house and land in Essex | 72 |
| ———, (Croc) | 1, 72 |
| ———, (Doda) | 1, 61 |
| ———, (Posthagra) held a Manor in Essex | 71 |
| ———, Bishop | 61 |
| ———, Priest, held half manor in Essex | 71 |
| ———, held a manor in Essex | 71 |
| ———, a freeman, held land in Essex .. | 70 |
| ———, held a manor in Gloucestershire | 52 |
| ———, Earl | 70 |
| ———, Thegn | 55 |

| | PAGE |
|--|--------------------|
| LEUWINUS, Forester | 36 |
| ———, Goldsmith | 38 |
| ———, <i>Latinarius</i> | 53 |
| ———, held in Alod, in Hants | 36, 37 |
| ———, held land of the King in Suffolk .. | 75 |
| ———, with Bishop and Omar, held land in Staffordshire, with soc and sac | 61 |
| ———, held a manor in Bucks | 47, 48 |
| ———, held a manor in Essex | 71 |
| ———, held a manor in Gloucestershire. . | 51, 52 |
| ———, held a manor in Hants | 36 |
| ———, held a manor in Hereford | 53 |
| ———, held a manor in Sussex | 32 |
| ———, his son held land of the King .. | 66 |
| ———, held land in Alod, in Sussex .. | 32 |
| ———, held land in Bedfordshire | 54, 55 |
| ———, held land in Berks | 38, 39 |
| ———, held land in Bucks | 46, 47, 48, 49 |
| ———, held land in Cornwall | 44 |
| ———, held land in Derbyshire | 64, 65 |
| ———, held land in Devon | 43 |
| ———, held land in Dorsetshire | 40 |
| ———, held land in Essex | 69, 70, 71, 72 |
| ———, held land in Gloucestershire .. | 51, 52 |
| ———, held land in Herefordshire | 53 |
| ———, held land in Herts | 45, 46 |
| ———, held land in Kent | 30, 31 |
| ———, held land in Leicestershire | 56, 57, 58 |
| ———, held land in Lincolnshire | 68, 69 |
| ———, held land in Norfolk | 73 |
| ———, held land in Northamptonshire .. | 55, 56 |
| ———, held land in Oxfordshire | 50 |
| ———, held land in Salop | 62 |
| ———, held land in Somersetshire | 41, 42, 43 |
| ———, held land in Suffolk | 75, 76, 77 |
| ———, held land in Surrey | 35 |
| ———, held land in Sussex | 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 |
| ———, held land in Warwickshire | 58, 59, 60, 61 |
| ———, held land in Wilts | 39 |
| ———, held land in Yorkshire | 68 |
| ———, held land in parcenary, in Hants .. | 35, 37 |
| ———, held land in parcenary, in Sussex .. | 33 |
| ———, held 9 messuages in Stamford .. | 68 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| LEUVINUS, (several) held houses and lands in Essex | 72, 73 |
| ————, (several) held houses in Somersets. | 77 |
| ————, a vassal of Burgrede | 47 |
| ————, a vassal of Harold | 45 |
| ————, a vassal of Godwin | 45 |
| ————, a vassal of Godric | 46 |
| LEUVINUS, held a manor in Cheshire .. | 63, 64 |
| LEUWINUS, Priest | 78 |
| LEVEN | 28 |
| LEVENS | 28 |
| LEVENS HOLM | 28 |
| LEVENTHORPE | 28 |
| LEVI | 29 |
| LEVIN (see <i>Errata</i>) | 9 |
| LEVING, Tenant-in-Chief, Staffordshire .. | 2 |
| ————, held land in Cheshire | 63 |
| ————, held land in Notts | 67 |
| LEVINGE | 1, 28 |
| LEVINGTHORPE | 29 |
| LEVINSON | 29 |
| LEVISON | 29 |
| LEVINZ | 3 |
| LEWIN, of Neunham | 1, 2, 29 |
| ————, held land in Derbyshire | 65 |
| ————, held 1 messuage in Stamford .. | 68 |
| ————, freemen under protection of .. | 74 |
| LEWINA, Saint | 6, 7 |
| LEWINE, held land in Derbyshire | 65 |
| ————, water porter in Winton | 78 |
| LEWING, householder in Winton | 78 |
| LEWINGIUS, Maudigesson | 78 |
| LEWINS, | 29 |
| LEVINSON | 29 |
| LEWINUS, (Baloc) | 78 |
| ————, (Chane) | 78 |
| ————, (Gulee) | 78 |
| ————, (Scottelanessone) | 78 |
| ————, (Witwas) | 78 |
| ————, <i>Freshbyter</i> | 2 |
| ————, <i>Latinarius</i> , held of the King in Hereford | 53 |
| ————, <i>Sutor</i> , held house in Winton .. | 77 |
| ————, a freeman in Suffolk | 74, 75 |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| LEWINUS, Priest, held of the King in Northamptonshire | 55 |
| ————, Radman of the Bishop of Worcester .. | 52 |
| ————, held of the King in Hants | 37 |
| ————, held of the King in Oxfordshire .. | 50 |
| ————, (of Neunham), under-tenants of .. | 48, 49, 50 |
| ————, tenant of Abbot of St. Swithun .. | 78 |
| ————, held half a house in Winton .. | 78 |
| ————, (several) held houses in Somersetshire | 77 |
| LE WINUS, freeman in Suffolk | 74 |
| LEWN | 29 |
| LEWSON | 29 |
| LIEVING, Abbot of Canterbury | 2 |
| LIEING, Abbot of Winchelcombe | 2 |
| LIFWINE, moneyer | 2, 29 |
| LIUNG, held land in Somersetshire | 43 |
| LIUINUS, held half a house in Winton .. | 78 |
| LIVAN, Saint | 6 |
| LIVANA, Saint | 6 |
| LIVIN, Saint | 3, 4, 5 |
| LIVING, (Elfstan) Archbishop | 1, 10, 11, 12, 13 |
| ————, Abbot of Winchelcombe | 7 |
| ————, Bishop of Worcester, <i>etc.</i> .. | 15, 16, 17 |
| LIVINGE, Bishop of Exeter | 15 |
| LIVINGSTONE | 28 |
| LIVINGUS, <i>Freshbyter</i> | 9 |
| ————, Bishop of Worcester | 2 |
| LIVINUS, Saint | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 |
| LIWIN, Saint | 4 |
| LLEWELLYN (see <i>Errata</i>) | 29 |
| LODWINE, Earl | 3 |
| LODWINUS, satrap | 2 |
| LOFWYNE | 19 |
| LUINUS (Budel), householder in Winton .. | 78 |
| LUUNG, held a manor in Herefordshire .. | 53 |
| LUINGUS (Drache), householder in Winton | 78 |
| ————, <i>Scalarius</i> , householder in Winton | 78 |
| LYFING, <i>Miles</i> | 2, 14 |
| ————, Bishop of Devon, Cornwall, Worcester | 14, 17 |
| LYUINGE, witness to a charter | 3, 22 |
| LYUINGUS, Bishop | 16 |
| LYWING, Bishop | 2 |

LEVINGE, the surname or patronymic of the family whose history I sketch, represents one form of the Saxon proper or personal name LEOFWIN—the compound, that is to say, of *Leof*, love, and *Win*, gain; the appellative, therefore, of him who should gain love. A baptismal, a personal, name, given haply in fondness:—men had been called ‘LEOFWIN’ before any use of family names; or, had borne the name (*nomen*), together with such title as they might have acquired (*agnomen*), e.g., ‘LEOFWIN the Bishop,’ ‘LEOFWIN the Ealdorman;’ or yet as a sobriquet (*praenomen*), e.g., ‘LEOFWIN Oskettel,’ ‘LIVING, known as (*cognomen*) Æthelstan.’ Of this last sort perhaps are the entries in Domesday Book, ‘Crock LEUINUS,’ ‘Doda LEUINUS.’ And, though in the documents I cite the written forms vary, the modes of spelling the name—whether in Saxon, in Latin, or in English, may be brought to rule by reference to those well-known changes which letters (affecting to express sounds) undergo, while passing from mouth to mouth, in provincial dialects, and in transit from one language to another.

But since in these pages the same person is oftentimes designated in more forms than one, I shall put each syllable of the name by itself, and give one example of spelling that syllable.

LE—‘LEWIN de Newcham, *tenens in capite*.’ (Kelham, Int. Dom. 80.)

LEB—“LEBUIN was another Englishman who attempted to become a missionary.” (Sharon Turner, Hist. A. S. iii., 420.)

LEF—“I, Earl LEFWIN, have witnessed the same.” (Charter of King Borred, A.D. 868—Ingulf Hist. Croyl. (Riley) 39.)

- LEOB—LEOBWINE, Dean of Durham. (Flo. Wigorn, ii., 14.)
- LEOF—LEOFWINE, Abbot of Coventry, Bishop of Lichfield, A.D. 1052.
(Angl. Sacr., i, 463.)
- LEOU—LEOUUINE, Bishop of Dorchester, A.D. 965. (W. Malm. de Gestis Pont, 312.)
- LEOV—‘LEOVINGUS decimus Episcopus Wellensis qui et Elfstanus dictus est.’ (Canon Well. Angl. Sac. i, 557.)
- LEU—‘LEUWIN of Neunham hath 5 burgesses, and had them in the time of King Edward.’ (Brady, Burgs and Cities in Domesday, p. 7.)
- LEV—LEVIN, tenant *in capite*. (Domesday, Staff. fol. 250. b.)
- LEW—LEWINUS *presbyter*. (Kelham, Int. Dom. 222. b, p. 394.)
- LIAE—LIAEVING, 6th Abbot of Canterbury. (Hasted, Hist. Kent, iv. 775.)
- LIB—LIBING, Abbot of Winchelcombe in Council, A.D. 851.
(Chauncy, Hist. Herts, 463.)
- LIF—LIFWINE, Moneyer of Ipswich. (Wodderspoon, Memor. Ipsw. x.)
- LIV—‘Vitam LIVINI martyris legimus *etc.*’ (Goscelin, Hist. Mag. V. S., Aug. Sac. ii, 69.)
- LOD—“Ego LODWINUS satrapa.” (Charter of Cnut, A.D. 1022—Lib. Eli., 200.)
- LY—“Ego LYWING Episcopus condixi.” (Charter of Foundation of Burton Abbey, A.D. 1004—Ann. Burt., fol. 1.)
- LYF—“LYFING, *Miles*” (one of 49 witnesses to a Charter of King Edward, A.D. 1043. Chron. Mon. Abingd. i., 55.)
- FIN—‘Our Abbot LEOFFIN,’ 5th Abbot of Croyland. (Bentham, Hist. and Antiq. Cath. Church of Ely, 92.)
- IN—LEWIN de Leweham (Libscomb. Hils. Bucks, ii., 53-7)
- INE—LEFINE Moneyer, *temp.* Cnut. (Wodderspoon’s Memor. Ipsw.)
- INGUS—LIVINGUS *Episc. Wigorn.* (Angl. Sac. i., 473-702.)

INZ—LEVINZ—Altar tomb in All SS. Church, Ox. (Wood, Ann. Ox.)

UIN—LEBUIN, missionary. (Sh. Turner, His. A. S. iii., 420.)

UINE—LEOFUINE, minister, A.D. 967. (Chron. Mon. Abingd. i., 351.)

UING—LEUING (Doomsday, Staff. fol. 250. *b*.)

UINGE "Ego LYUINGE," witness to Charter Gift (gr. grant) of Beorcham. (Ch. Mon. Abingd. i. 165.)

UWIN—LEUWINUS. (Ellis, Introd. Doms. i., 445.)

UINE—LEOFUINE, *Dux*, A.D. 1000. (Chron. Mon. Abingd. i., 408.)

UING—LEUING Episcopus, A.D. 1002. (Chron. Mon. Abingd. i. 414.)

VIN—'LIVIN evesque en Ireland,' A.D. 600. (Bibliothèque Sacrée, xv., 229.)

VINUS—LIVINUS (Fasti. Ecclesiae. Hib. ii. 7.)

VINZ—William LEVINZ, Alderman of Oxford, excommunicated A.D. 1576. (Wood. Ann. Ox., ii., 186.)

WIN—LEOFWIN (Oskettel), 3rd Abbot of Croyland. (Miller, Descr. Ely Cath., 159.)

WINE—"Ego LODWINE comes quod dominus meus Rex statuit confirmo." (Charter of Cnut., A.D. 1022—Lib. Eli., 200.)

WINUS—LEFWINUS, Abbot of Coventry, Bishop of Lichfield, A.D. 1053-1066, (Angl. Sac., i, 433-463.)

WYN—LEOFWYN (the Lord Lethwyn). (Ingul. Hist. Croyl. Riley 44.)

WYNE—LEOFWYNE, abbot of Coventry at the Servey (Kelham Int. Dom. 372.)

YINE—LEFYINE. Inscription on a coin (*temp*. Cnut.)

That, before the use of patronymics, the baptismal name or the sobriquet had been wont to pass from father to child—more often from grandsire to grandson—this grandson might be shown from tradition of this name; but, without following that connection here, I shall give account of some known as 'LEFWIN.'

I. The first stands high in the records of Christian civilization.

"LEBUIN," says Sharon Turner, "was another Englishman who attempted to become a missionary," and this is that LIVINAS der heilige, Irish missioner, whose memory is kept November 12—the Saint LIVIN of the Belgian Calendar. The Bibliothèque Sacrée has the following account of him :— "LIVIN or LIWIN (Saint) Evêque en Irlande Apôtre du Brabant, Martyr en Flandres, patron de Gand." He was born in Ireland, being son of one of the lords of that country called Theague. He had an uncle a Bishop of the name of Menhalch, brother of his mother, to whom she confided his education, and under whose tuition he made great progress in virtue. He then joined St. Augustine, who had just returned from Italy, with many other evangelic missionaries, where he remained for five years and six months, profiting by the instruction and example of so able a master. St. Augustine conferred upon him the order of Priesthood, and employed him in the Apostolic works of his mission.

LIVIN returned to Ireland, and it is said that he succeeded to his uncle Menhalch, who was an archbishop, but the name of his See does not transpire. He applied himself with great assiduity in instructing the Irish people; inciting them to the abandonment of vice, and the maintenance of the purity of the faith. He lived a very austere life, and went afterwards to the Low Countries, where he preached faith to the barbarians, having left the care of his Diocese to his Deacon Silvani, being at Ruanthem, a small village still existing in the territory of Abost, where he fell into the hands of some impious wretches, who, to vindicate the honor of their idols, cut off his head, after having cruelly beaten him, and having torn out his tongue with pincers. They killed, at the same time, his hostess Craphailde and a child which he had just baptized. Their martyrdom is related as having taken place on the 12th of November, 656. The body of SAINT LIVIN was buried at Hanthem, with the other two, and remained there until Theodore, the Bishop of Cambrai, exposed his remains to the veneration of the public in 840. He made many distributions of his relics.

Of which LIVINUS *Archiepiscopus Scotorum*, there is yet this earlier

story :—"The life and passion of the most worthy Pontiff LIVIN we find to have been most faithfully set forth in the tracts concerning him by Forlan, Hélie, and Kylian, his sainted comrades. . . . It is told that Augustine, travelling through all parts, came to Scotland, and finding LIVIN, a boy, under care of Menalchus, baptized him, the king and the queen holding him at the font, that when thrice marked with the Lord's Cross, after these words : 'Beloved of God and man, whose memory shall be blessed,' an auspicious, golden light shone on him ; that when he grew up a little and would fain break the bonds of worldly glory, an angel, openly saluting him—"Hail, brother LIVIN !" exhorted him to seek the badge of all holiness (*i.e.*, the tonsure) from Augustine, chief prelate of England, then sitting in Canterbury ; and that with this purpose LIVIN hastened towards the sea ; that here the angel overtaking, led him and his comrades across the waste. So serene the splendour, so sweet the discourse, these thought they walked on firm and flowery mead, not on the tossed and briny waves, rejoicing as though they were on the mount of our Lord's Transfiguration, where Peter and his followers would have tarried. And verily by this grateful mode they were taught to desire that teacher from whose heart and mouth they should drink the nectar of the Father's love and the honey of eternal joy, from whose myrrh-bearing gardens they might pluck the aroma of life, under whose guidance they might ramble through all the pleasures of heavenly wisdom, and the fruitful fields of theoretic teaching. But when he had brought them to the shore of Kent, the angel with his glowing light went into ether, while blessed LIVIN came to Augustine ; with him, during five years so profiting, that, as a child of so great a father, he, yet young in years but old in spirit, became fit to take priest's orders. And thus, in the end, the master made the disciple Pontiff over his countrymen. All ancient testimonies witness to the unwonted virtues of LIVIN's spirit. God working in his holy ones."

NOTE.—Whatever truth may be hidden in this legend, some statements here are inexact. Augustine was in England A.D. 547—613. He did not go to Scotland. Again : if LIVIN

were but 20 years of age at Augustine's death (and it is said that he took priest's orders at his hands), then would he have been 94 years old when his comrade, Kylian, became a martyr. But Goscelin writes 'what concern's Augustine's glory;' and, accordingly, he gives Augustine credit for the first assault of the Roman on the Scots' Church. The true time of this LIVIN is limited by the era of St. Kylian, his comrade, during whose day the controversy began, and St. Kylian died A.D. 687 (Cf. Bede, Eccl. Hist., iii., 25).

Speaking of himself, S. LIVINUS says, "Sic ego qui quondam, studio florentie, videbar esse Poeta."—(Hist., Lit., de la France ii., 584).

Colgan says LEVINUS was Bishop of Dublin. (Rerum. Brit. Medic. Ævi. Script. i., 254, 255).

These extracts clearly point to the same person :—LIVIN, martyred at Ghent, was a bishop of that Scoto-Irish Church which sent forth its missionaries while yet the Romish Church in England was in its infancy. A parish in Cornwall, in the hundred of Penrith, would seem to commemorate our Saint, being dedicated to S. LIVAN; but there is doubt upon this point; for, says Mr. Tonkin, the Church is dedicated to Sta. LIVANA, a British female, martyred under the Saxons.

Referring to this we have—

A monk, named Balgerus, determined to make a voyage from Flanders to England where he was well known to the King and to many great men, and purposed landing at Dover, but the vessel was driven past her destination by stress of weather, and at last entered the port of Sevordh (the modern Seaford) under full sail. Next day, being Easter Sunday, Balgerus was anxious to be present at Divine service, but no church was near at hand in which he could perform his devotions. He, however, perceived one nearly three leagues off, which he ascertained was dedicated to St. Andrew (St. Andrew at Lewes), and contained the relics of St. LEWINA. He was kindly received there by the priest, who interpreted to him the miracles of St. LEWINA which were written on sheets of parchment and fixed on the wall. After a time, the priest having left him in charge of the church, whilst he went elsewhere, Balgerus stole the relics, and conveyed them to Borg (Bergh.) On opening the package, they found a scroll of parchment, stating

that the virgin LEWINA had suffered martyrdom in the time of Eilbert (Harconbert) King of Kent, and Archbishop Thodore, and that many years afterwards her remains had been translated by Bishop Edelm. Little more than this is known of her history, as her acts had either not been written, or had perished. As Drogo dedicates this history of St. LEWINA'S translation to his Abbot Rumold, we are enabled to ascertain that it must have been written before A.D. 1068, in which year that Abbot died. (Hardy, Catalogue Brit. His. i. pt. ii. 630, 631.)

II. Next, in natural order as in date, follow the dignified clergy, of whom, by times, there are merely the names recorded, yet, often, the acts, viz. :—their signatures to charters and other more interesting incidents. Thus, to a charter, dated Kyngesbury, A.D. 851, wherein Berthwulf, King of the Mercians, “by way of making some small amends for the money of which he had plundered it,” grants certain privileges to the Abbey of Croyland, are these pastoral crosses and sententious pietisms.—“I, Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury, being whole and healed, both in mind and body,” “I, Swithulf, Bishop of London, having in myself experienced the grace of God, and of his most holy confessor Guthlac, have, with humble duteousness, at command of my lord the king, dictated this deed” “I, Swithun, Bishop of Winchester, joyous and rejoicing so oft as the Lord, Most Holy, gladdens his city, our Holy Mother Church, with miracles” “I, Elstan, Bishop of Sherborn, duteous and everlasting debtor of S. Guthlac, rejoicing with our Holy Church at its privileges” “I, Orkenwald, Bishop of Lichfield, delighted at all the prosperous successes” “I, Rethun, Bishop of Leicester, the son and servant of S. Guthlac during my whole life” “I, Godwin, Bishop of Rochester, have, by this deed, ardently desired to promote the honour of God” “I, Wulfard, Abbot of Evesham, have approved hereof” “I, LIVING, Abbot of Winchelcomb, have commanded the same,” &c., &c.

NOTE—Though this charter, like many others in Ingulf, be assuredly spurious, the names of the signatories may be accepted as of persons occupying their respective benefices at this time.

III. "LIAEVING was sixth Abbot of Canterbury during the time Coelnoth filled the archiepiscopal chair, which was a space of much trouble and confusion, on account of the Danish pirates who then invested these coasts, assaulting the suburbs, and knocking at the very gates of the city of Canterbury, until they had a large sum of money given them to be gone, and at the time there was a pestilence within the walls of the Monestry." (Hasted His. Kent. iv., 775.)

IV. LEOFWINE, Bishop of Dorchester, united under his own pastoral staff the See of Sednacaster (A.D. 949), Lindsay (941), and Leicester, in King Edgar's day. His name is attached to several charters of King Eadred—namely, to a gift of Escesbeurh, of Cusanrige, A.D. 953, and of another to Cunutune, A.D. 955. This LEOFWIN also witnessed a charter of privilege to Croyland, with this exordium—"To all who shall come hereafter professing the Christian faith, Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury; Oskitul, Archbishop of York; Ethelwald, Bishop of Winchester; Oswald, Bishop of Worcester; LEOFWIN, Bishop of Dorchester—health everlasting in the Lord. In as much as the Egyptians naturally abominate all feeders of sheep, *etc.*" (Ingul. Hist. Croyl. 88, 89, A.D. 966.) Further he countersigned that edict of King Eadgar: whereby Seculars were thrust out and Regulars put into Cathedrals; and assisted at the foundation of the Monastery of Ramsey. (Ingul. *ut sup.* 95, 96, A.D. 974, *ib.* 108, A.D. 992.)

V. LEOFUINE, Minister—A.D. 967, 976, 1004.

Camden thus describes the old Church at Sunning Hill, in Berkshire:—"The parish church is both in its form and size a specimen of our earlier parochial churches, consisting only of a nave and a small chancel, divided by a square belfry tower. On the impost moulding of one of the

arches of this tower is carved the inscription, which may be read thus—*'Undecimo Kalendarum Martii obit Livingus Presbiter.'* The name of the priest, the style of the inscription, the form and abbreviation of the letters, and the place where it is cut, indicate great antiquity. The inscription itself fills almost two sides of the impost moulding, and appears to have been cut subsequently to the building of the Tower, and the style and situation of the inscription show it to have been rather commemorative than sepulchral. It is not impossible that the body of LIVINGUS might have been interred under the belfry, at that time perhaps the entrance to the church, which might originally have consisted only of the chancel and a tower." (Lyson's Berkshire, p. 204, Ed. 1813.)

VI. Oskettil, fourth Abbot of Croyland, on the new foundation, had been prior under Turketyl and both Abbots Egelric, after Prior Amfrid. Ingulf states that "he had long been prior, a simple and upright man, very kind and affectionate to all, well skilled in literature, and of very noble descent; so much did he devote himself to almsgiving that men called him 'the father of the poor;' and so great was his authority with the multitude, that whatever he said should come to pass was thought to be a prophecy." The Danes were ravaging the country—folk fled to cities, to castles, to marshes. "It so happened that a certain great lady, LEOFWINA by name, sister by parentage to Abbot OSKETTIL, came to Wittelsey, at that time her ville, bringing with her from Elnophesbury certain holy relics, the most holy remains of St. Noet, confessor, because the same had lain at that place without becoming honour, and exposed to the ravages of the Danes. Overjoyed and exulting, Abbot Oskettil took with him some of his brethren . . . to Wittelsey, whence, with all due honours and melodious singing of psalms, he transferred the said holy relics to Croyland, and then with becoming devotedness placed them near the altar of Mary, the Mother of God. . . . At this period all the monasteries of the land began to be subjected by King Ethelred, his chieftains and thegns, to most grievous exactions, and to be harassed

beyond measure by the collection from them of immense sums of money, in order to satisfy the tribute paid to the Danes. After plundering the monasteries, and carrying away the sacred chalices, as well as the other valuables of the monasteries, even the very shrines of the saints were ordered to be spoiled by the collectors. Accordingly, the Venerable Father Oskettel, the Lord Abbot of Croyland, paid at different times 400 marks for the said tribute; but, at last, after having filled the pastoral office with zeal and sanctity for a period of twelve years, through the relief afforded by a holy death, he finally escaped the royal exactions and all the fears of this world, by putting off the flesh: this happened in the 12th day before the Calends of November, in the year of our Lord 1005." (Ing. His. Croyl., pp. 109, 111, 112.)

VII. LIVING, who is also called Elstan (Æthelstan), succeeded Burwold as tenth Bishop in the See of Wells; and, after Primate Elphege had been murdered by the Danes, was translated to Canterbury, A.D. 1013. The date of his consecration to the See of Wells is not quite certain. He witnessed a charter of King Æthelred to the Monastery of Shipton, A.D. 1001; another of the same to Christ's Church, A.D. 1002; and he witnessed to foundation of Burton Abbey, A.D. 1004—all with the Episcopal Cross. When Primate, he gave Mersham and Cheyham to the Convent of Christ Church; he granted certain privileges to Drayton, also, A.D. 1019; and, having sat during seven years, died, probably at Canterbury, 12th June, A.D. 1020; and is thereafter written "of good memory." (Angl. Sacr. i. 54, 557, note *b*; Lib. Mon. Hyd. 325; Chron. Angl. Petrib. 43.)

Hook, in his "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," gives—(i. 471)

"LIVING, or ELFSTAN, was educated at Glastonbury, and consecrated to the See of Wells in the year 999. Glastonbury was the Eton of the Anglo-Saxon period. Seven Archbishops of Canterbury were Glastonbury men. From that school it is supposed the chapter of Canterbury was supplied; and, when the Canons of Canterbury were driven from their Cathedral, they naturally repaired to the home of their youth in the Isle of

Avelon. It is thus that we account for the election of LIVING to the metropolitan throne, on the death of Elphege, in 1013.

"The king was powerless, and the canons were free to elect. Their selection fell upon LIVING, because he was known to them, and because, under the circumstances of the times, a translation was more expedient than a new consecration. The Archbishop, we may presume, was also attendant upon King Ethelred. An event unexpectedly occurred, of which (as little to be expected), Ethelred was, for once in his life, ready to avail himself, and so regained his throne. The king was at Rouen when messengers arrived announcing the death of Sweyn. The Danish fleet immediately chose the young Prince Canute for his successor, with the unanimous approbation of the Danes. The archbishop returned with the king, and, by his advice, a council was held at Habham, where it was enacted, that God be loved and honoured above all things, and His mercy and assistance invoked, with fasting, alms, confession, and abstinence from all evil. That the king should be obeyed, and that one penny should be paid for every plough-land, and that every hirman (parishioner) should pay one penny and every Thane pay a tithe of all he hath. It was thus enacted that every Christian of age should fast on bread and water and raw herbs, before the feast of St. Michael, for three days.

"During the first years of Canute's reign the country enjoyed repose, and we might have expected to find the Archbishop employed in the restoration of his Cathedral; but he contented himself with repairing the roof, and left the rest of the work to be accomplished by his successor. He sat for seven years: he did not receive the Pall. The ecclesiastical authorities at Rome had made a regulation, which they seem at this time to have enforced stringently, that it should only be conferred on a personal application, and LIVING wisely dispensed with the honour rather than again become an absentee. He died in 1020, and was buried in the Cathedral."

Hasted (vol. iv., 508), in writing of the old cathedral, states: "In the *east wing*, the *north portico* had the altar of *St. Martin*, by which were

interred the bodies of two Archbishops—Wilfred on the right, and LIVING on the left hand.” Again, referring to the new church, that it “was not completely finished till the end of the year 1184;” yet was it so far advanced that in 1180, on April 19th, being *Easter Eve*, the *Archbishop*, *Prior*, and *Monks* entered the *new Choir* with a solemn procession, singing *Te Deum* for their happy return. Three days ere this they had privately, by night, carried the bodies of *St. Dunstan* and *St. Elphege* to the places prepared for them near the *high altar*. The body, likewise, of *St. Edese* (which, after the fire had been removed from the *north cross aisle*, where it before lay, under a stately gilded shrine, to the altar of the *great cross*), was taken up, carried into the vestry, and thence to the altar of *St. Martin*, where it was placed under the coffin of Archbishop LIVINGE (iv., 512).

Dart says (Hist. C. Cath. 5):—“LIVING had prudence enough to avoid the Danes, and flying over sea, continued there in voluntary exile, and returned not till Swayn’s death, which was about seven years after. During all which time the church lay desolate and in ruins—without monks or convent—till LIVING, upon his return, procured, toward re-building of this church, the wood of Hase Church of Athelstane—and the said Athelstane, or, as the obituary says, LIVINGUS himself, gave them Marsham and Cheyham, two villages in Surrey:—and now finding nothing but the bare walls of his Cathedral standing, for the *roof only* had been consumed, he briskly set about repairing them, in which he was assisted by King Canute.” Mr. Batteley says, “Egelnoth began as well as finished the repairs;” but by mistake, since it is certain that LIVING not only began but made a considerable progress in them; and therefore the author of the ‘*Antiq. Brittan.*’ says that “when Egelnoth restored this church, it was ‘*nondum post Danicam vastationem integre reparatam*,’ and, to effect these repairs, LIVING is said to have endowed and enriched it with many presents, of which were his vestments, as mentioned in the inventory.”

LIVING, called likewise ELFSTANE and ATHELSTANE—which latter,

according to the Annals of Peterborough, was his right name, though Wharton thinks LIVING and ELFSTANE to be different persons—was removed from the See of Wells to this of Canterbury, anno 1012, according to Florilegus; but, according to Florence of Worcester and Hoveden, 1013. Soon after which, the Danes' fury raging, he was imprisoned by them seven months, or, according to Gervase and Brompton, seven years. But it is more probable that, at the first apprehension of danger, upon Sweyn's invasion, LIVING fled over sea, and returned not till Canute's quieter reign; under which he grew a special benefactor to this his Cathedral church, both in lands and ornaments, and repaired the roof which the Danes had burnt, and procured Canute to contribute towards it. He governed his church with strict discipline, and died 11th July, 1020, and was buried in his cathedral. He sat seven years, according to Malmsbury, Gervase, Diceto, and Birchington. (Flo. Wig. i. 183; R. Hoved. i. 87; Angl. Sacr. i. 5, 54, 84, 86, 87, 106.)

VIII. On the death of Abbot Aelsin, "Oskettil, known by another name, LEOFWIN, succeeded" in the Monastery of Ely, A.D. 1019. He lived but a short time. Charged of certain crimes, and driven out by his monks, he joined Archbishop Aegelnoth, A.D. 1022, then seeking the Pall. (Lib. Eli. 197, A.D. 1019.) The Saxon chronicle has it—"This year Archbishop Ethelnoth went to Rome, and was there received by Benedict, the honorable Pope, with much worship, who, with his own hands, put his Pall upon him, and very honorably consecrated him Archbishop, and blessed him on the nones of October; and the Archbishop soon after, on the self same day, sang mass therewith, and then thereafter was honorably entertained by the same Pope, and also himself took the Pall from St. Peter's altar, and then afterwards he blithely went home to his own country. And Abbot LLEOFWIN, who had been unjustly driven out of Ely, was his companion; and he cleared himself of everything that was said against him, as the Pope instructed him, in presence of the Archbishop, and of all the fellowship which was with him." (A. S. Chron. *Giles*, pp. 410, 411.)

Returning home in the same year, Abbot LEOFWIN witnessed a charter of privilege by Cnut. (Lib. Eli: 198, 199, A.D. 1022.)

IX. LEOVING, Abbot of Tavistock, nephew of Brithwold, Bishop of St. German's, Cornwall, was advanced from the Abbey of Tavistock, to the See of Devon, and consecrated A.D. 1032. His chair was at Crediton, and he was the last bishop that resided there.

Canute valued the Bishop of Devonshire for his piety and wisdom, and made choice of him as the companion of his journey to the Tomb of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome, and from thence, by the king's order, and in his name, LEOVING wrote that celebrated letter to the bishops and nobles of England in whose hands the government was left—"that *they should be careful to administer justice, and never seek to advance the king's profit by any undue ways, nor with the detriment of any person whatsoever.*" The letter may be seen at full in Florence of Worcester. (Flo. Wigorn. i., 185, 189.) From the great love he bore to the companion of his pilgrimage, Canute, on his return, gave LEOVING his late uncle's See of St. German's, allowing him still to hold Crediton, and, not long after, added to these dignities by making him Bishop of Worcester, A.D. 1038, and of Gloucester, allowing him to hold the Sees of Devon and Cornwall in *commendam*. When he had prevailed upon Canute to annex the Bishoprick of St. German's to Kirton, he "turned the college of secular priests into a priory of Black Canons Augustine." Green (i., 174) states that LEOVING, when promoted to Worcester, held all the other Sees *in commendam*, contrary to the canons; for which Malmsbury asperses him as an "ambitious, arrogant, trampler on ecclesiastical laws—studying nothing more than the gratification of his own will." Our Bishop's name, given as LYFING, is among the 49 witnesses to a charter of King Eadmund, to which also are attached LYFING Miles and LEOFWIN, A.D. 1043. (Step. Ch. Gt. B. and Ireland i. 149). Accused of having conspired to murder Prince Aelfred four years previously, LIVING was put out of the See of Worcester by Harthenut, and his See was committed to Alfric,

Archbishop of York. In the next year, however, LIVING, restored to favour, got back his bishoprick, and held it to his death. Public opinion pointed at him as the author of the murder of Aelfred; but Bishop LIVING soothed Harthcnut with money, and Godwin, though he had freed himself by compurgation, purchased peace by gift of a splendid galley sumptuously manned and armed. (Flo. Wig., i., 194, 195.)

Leland has (in his Collectanea, i., 527)—“Hardy Knut put LIVING out of his Bishoprike of Excester; but after, withyn the yere, knowing him onculpable, he restored hym to his Dignate, and Hardenut commanded Erle Godwin to purge hymself of Alfrid Deth. But Godwynë plesid the king with a ship ful richley furnished.”

Cobbe (His. Norm. Kings of E., lxxxii., lxxxiii.,) gives the following as his version of the above accusation against LIVING:—1036. “In the meantime the Aethelings, Eadward and Aelfred, arrived to confer with their mother. Eadward had come in forty ships from Normandy, and landed at Southampton; but his alien followers took to plundering, the natives rose against them, and he returned to Rouen. Aelfred, on the other hand, sailing from Witsand with troops of his brother-in-law, Eustace, Count of Boulogne, fell into the usurper’s fangs. In result, of Aelfred and his soldiers, one out of ten being spared for slavery, 600 suffered death by various mutilations—scalping even—at Guilford; and the Aetheling himself, haled ignominiously to Ely, was cast, blinded, into the Isle to die. . . . An act, intelligible as the wild expedient of tyranny, becomes perplexing when charged on Godwin, ‘Queen Emma’s man.’ Godwin, with almost all the chief men and greater thegns (as his compurgators), made oath that the horrible deed had been done, not at his instance, but under the king’s command.” Clearly, Godwin did not deny the act but the initiative; and he made his peace at heavy cost. The part that Bishop LIVING took in the transaction is not stated, save above as “conspiracy;” and, if he were “in favour, not without evil arts,” it is nowise unlikely that he counselled the massacre of Aelfred and his soldiers as dangerous enemies to Harthcnut. That he was degraded and

fined, is evidence of his complicity: that he got back his See may be due to "his eloquence," and to the amount of his fine. "I give, however, one not ignoble deed done by him, in words of an old register of the Church of Worcester. Earl Sweyn, son of Earl Godwin, having seized the Abbess of Leominster out of her convent, had kept her for a whole year in cohabitancy, when, at complaint of Archbishop Edsey and Bishop LIVING, he got frightened. But Sweyn, being angry, deprived us of Merebroc, Hastun, and Teublesburg." (Angl. Sacr. i., 473.) Prince, and, after him, Bray, exculpate LIVING from participation in the murder of Aelfred, as do the more modern writers, Thierry and Freeman.

That LIVING had great power may readily be supposed, when, but shortly before, having been accused of most grievous crimes, and deprived of his See by Harthnut, we find him assisting at the coronation of Edward on Easter day, in the year 1041. When at Winchester, "Edward was crowned by the two Archbishops, Eadsine of Canterbury and Ælfrie of York, assisted by other prelates, of whom LIVING of Worcester much contributed to the completing of this design." (Echart's H. of Engl., i., 115.) Again—Edward was advanced to the throne chiefly through the influence of LIVING and Earl Godwin. "He (Godwin), therefore, the foremost both in will and power, used both to establish Prince Edward in his right, being seconded by Leofric, Earl of Chester, and LYUINGUS, Bishop of Worcester." (Speed's Hist. of Eng. 399.) His latter days were spent in peace, and in the regular discharge of his episcopal duties, and in the innocent and delightful pursuit of letters. He composed, during his retirement, a work which, could it be now recovered, would form indeed one of the curiosities of literature. According to Prince's translation, its title was "Canute's Pilgrimage, and his Own Doings." Notwithstanding all his troubles, LIVINGUS lived through the reigns of four kings, a thing not very common with one so eminent, who had been assailed by the envy and jealousy of others in times so marked by violence and injustice.

"In the course of the next year, England lost one of her truest worthies. The great earl lost one who had been his right-hand man in many a crisis of his life—in so many labours for the welfare of his country. LYFING, the patriot Bishop of Worcester, died in March, 1046. Originally a monk of Winchester, he was first raised to the Abbacy of Tavistock. While still holding that office, he had been the companion of Cnut in his Roman pilgrimage, and had been the bearer of the great King's famous letter to his English subjects. The consummate prudence which he displayed in that as in other commissions, had procured his appointment to the Bishoprick of Crediton, in Devonshire. With that See the Bishoprick of Cornwall had been finally united during his episcopate. With that double See he had held, according to a vicious use, not uncommon at the time, the Bishoprick of Worcester in plurality. In that office he had steadily adhered to the cause of the great earl through all the storms of the days of Harold and Hartha Cnut; and he had a share, second only to that of Godwin himself, in the work of placing Edward on the throne. Either his plurality of benefices had given, as it reasonably might, offence to strict asserters of Ecclesiastical rule, or, what is at least as likely, the patriotic career of LYFING had made him, like Godwin himself, a mark for Norman slander, whether alive or dead. His death, we are told, was accompanied by strange portents, which were, however, quite as capable of a favourable as of an unfavourable interpretation: But his memory was loved and cherished in the places he was best known. Long after the Norman conquest, the name of the prelate whose body rested in their minster still lived in the hearts and in the mouths of the monks of Tavistock. And the simple entry of a chronicler, who had, doubtless, heard him with his own ears, bears witness to that power of speech in the exercise of which he had so often stood side by side with his illustrious friend. The other chronicles merely record his death. The Worcester writer adds the speaking title, "LYFING the Eloquent."—(Freeman, vol. ii., p. 81.)

"A.D. 1047. This year died LIVING, the eloquent bishop, 10th before

the kalends of April (March 25), and he had three bishopricks—Devon, Cornwall, and Worcester”—(A. S. Chron., Giles, 420) ; but the date of his death is given very differently.

X. LEOFWINE, Abbot of Coventry, A.D. 1052; consecrated first Bishop of Lichfield, A.D. 1053. “Upon the foundation of the Monastery (Coventry), A.D. 1043, LEOFWINE (who had twenty-four monks under his care), was instituted abbot of it; and, being (A.D. 1054) made Bishop of Lichfield, which he held *in commendam* with the abbey, ordained, with the consent of his monks, that his successors, superiors of this monastery, should be called priors and not abbots.”—(Leland, Collec. vi., 246.) “This year went Siward the Earl, with a great army, into Scotland, both with a ship force and with a land force, and fought against the Scots, and put to flight King Macbeth, and slew all who were the chief men in the land, and led thence much booty, such as no man before had obtained. But his son, Osborn, and his sister’s son, Siward, and some of his huscarls, and also of the King’s, were there slain, on the day of the Seven Sleepers. The same year went Bishop Eldred to Cologne, over sea, on the King’s errand; and he was there received with much worship by the Emperor, and there he dwelt well nigh a year, and either gave him entertainment, both the Bishop of Cologne and the Emperor; and he gave leave to Bishop LEOFWINE to consecrate the minister at Evesham on the 6th of the Ides of October.”—(A. S. Chron., Giles, p. 432, A.D. 1054).

XI. LEFWIN, Abbot of Thorney, attests a charter of Thorold of Bukenhale, purporting to be in confirmation of a charter of privilege granted by King William—“In presence of my most noble Lord Leofric, Earl of Leicester (Mercia), and his most noble wife the Lady Godiva, my sister, and with the consent and good will of my lord and kinsman the Earl Algar, their eldest son—to God and St. Guthlae.”—(Ing. Hist. Croyl. 173, 175, A.D. 1085.)

Among laymen named LEOFWIN the first of note is

I. LEOFWIN, the Earl.—Witness to a charter of King Borred, A.D. 866, granting lands to Croyland Abbey.—(Ing. Hist. Croyl. 36, 39).

II. To LOFWYNE, probably a kinsman, certainly a friend, and man of estate, is bequeathed a fur coat, by Ethelwold. This is the will of Ethelwold—(A.D. 987)—First, he prays his lord the king, for the love of God, and for his kingship, that his will may stand concerning the things he hath acquired from him, and from his forerunners. He gives, for his soul's weal, twenty mancuses of gold to the new monastery, and a cup for his soul's shot; and twenty measures of gold to his brethren at Abingdon. He bequeathes to his lord the king, as his heriot, a torque of thirty mancuses, and two beds, and two horses, and two swords, and two shields, and two spears. And he bequeathes to his wife the ten hides at Manningford for as long as her life shall be; and after her life, to the new monastery, for the souls of both of them. And he bequeathes to her thirty mancuses of gold and a cup. "And I give to my son a hide of land at Upton and a bed, and I give to the Ealdorman a coat of fur; and I give to LEOFWYN another such coat."—(Lib. Monas. Hyd., 359.)

III. Among the names of Magnates present (A.D. 989), when Wulfbold's possessions were escheated, is LEOFWIN, son of ÆTHELWULF, and LEOFWIN, son of LEOLTET.—(Lib. Monas. Hyd. 360.)

IV. LEOFIN, witness to a charter of King Æthelred, A.D. 995) Lib. Monast. Hyd. 253); and to a charter of King Cnut, A.D. 1019 (Lib. Monas. Hyd. 326.)

V. A.D. 1001. "And there was Ethelwerd, the king's high steward, slain, and Leofric at Whitechurch, and LEOFWIN, the king's high steward . . . and of all men one and eighty; and there were of the Danish men many more slain.—(A. S. Chron. Giles, 395.)

VI. "This year (1010) after Easter, came the fore-mentioned army into East Anglia, and landed at Ipswich, and went forthwith where they understood Ulfketyl was with his forces. This was on the day called the first of the ascension of our Lord. The East Angles were fled. Then stood Cambridgeshire firmly against them. There was Ælan Athelstan, the king's son-in-law, and Oswig and his son, and Wulfric

LEOFWINE's son, and Eadwy, Elfy's brother, and many other good thanes and numberless of the people."—(A. S. Chron. *Giles*, 401.)

VII. "About the year 1006 the Archbishop *Elfric*, or more properly, *Elphege*, gained the privilege to himself and his successors of fishing, hunting, hawking, &c., of King Ethelred, who at the same time granted a general confirmation of all the gifts to this Church. Ethelric and LEOFWINE gave Bocking and Mersey for the Monks' table, and Archbishop Elphege, in the year 1010, gave them Werchholm, Fremingham, and Wodeton for clothing."—(Dart. Hist. C. Cant. 5.)

VIII. LEOFWIN, Ealdorman, was witness to a certain marriage settlement. "The compact which Wilfric and the archbishop made when he obtained the archbishop's sister for his wife. It is that he promised her the land at Aelretune and at Rebbedford for her life, and promised her the land Crichtewic; that he had obtained it for her for the lives of three men from the monastery of Winchcumb; and he gave her the land at Faulfine-tune, to give and to grant to those that were dearest to her, and he promised her 50 mances of gold, and 30 men and 30 horses. Now, of this were to witness Wulfstan the archbishop, and LEOFWIN the Ealdorman, and Æthelstan, bishop, and Alford, abbot, and Britch, monk, and many good men in addition to them, both ecclesiastics and laymen, that this compact was then made; now of this compact there are two writings—one with the archbishop at Wigere-caster, and another with Æthelstan the bishop, at Hereford."—(Wanley's Catalogue, 302.)

IX. A large access of property befel the Church of Ely in the time of Abbot Elsin II., A.D. 1004-1019. LEOFWIN, son of ADULF, a man of great wealth, who, by giving way to a passionate and violent temper to which he was naturally inclined, had involved himself in one of the most atrocious crimes, on some accident or other, conceiving a sudden resentment against his own mother, gave her such a violent blow with a weapon he hastily caught up, as occasioned her to take to her bed, in which she continued a long time in a weak and languishing state, and the hurt she received

thereby at length occasioned her death. The horror and uneasiness of mind LEOFWIN was under after this unhappy accident rendered his life extremely miserable. He consulted his spiritual guides, and those who were the most skilful in the laws, what course to take in order to expiate his crime, who all advised him to make a pilgrimage to Rome, and there present himself before the Pope, and take his directions from him, who best knew how to enjoin a penance adequate to his crime. LEOFWIN resolved to follow their advice, and soon after set out on his journey. On his arrival at Rome, with all due reverence, time, penitence, and contrition of mind, he visited St. Peter's and the holy relics there preserved, and, afterwards, having made a full confession of the heinousness of his offence before the Pope, his Holiness thought proper to enjoin him the following penance, viz.:—That he should dedicate his son and heir to God in some monastery which he should liberally endow out of his possessions; and, furthermore, for the health of his soul, give largely of his substance to the poor—all which LEOFWIN engaged faithfully to perform to the utmost of his power. And when he returned home, he began to put in execution what he had promised, for he distributed his alms plentifully to the poor about, and bestowed much on several religious houses. But the fame of the Monastery of Ely, at that time in high repute for works of charity, hospitality, piety, and devotion, induced him to have a more particular regard and affection for the place, and determined him to perform the remaining part of his penance in favour of it, by which he became one of the most considerable benefactors to this monastery. His eldest son Edelmer he here devoted to God and religion, and with him gave the following estates, and confirmed them by his chirograph written in the English tongue—namely, *Cingestunc, Rodinges, Underleia*, some lands in *Lachingethe* called *Oswaradale*, and the third part of *Withlesye*, lands in *Estceie* and *Cothenham*; land in *London*, called to this day *Abboties-haie*; *Glemsford*, and the fisheries at *Upstaue*, and an annual rent of the royal village of *Æthfeld*, besides some other lands mentioned particularly in the aforesaid chirograph—afterwards, that these possessions

might for ever continue in the church, he caused Elsin the Abbot and the monks to take a solemn oath before Wolstan, Archbishop of York, and a great assembly of bishops and abbots, and others there present, to the following effect :—‘ That whereas he had given and dedicated to God and the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Ethelreda and her holy family, the above-mentioned possessions for the redemption of his own soul, and the souls of his wife and parents, they should not on any account, either for money or reward, or by way of exchange, alienate them from the church.’ All which the abbot and monks promised faithfully to observe and perform ; and, moreover, that they should for ever celebrate masses for him on the Monday, and for his wife and children and all kindred on the Tuesday in every week ; feed the poor and clothe the naked, as directed in his last will and testament.’ As he had begun, so he persevered all his lifetime in doing everything in his power for the advantage of the monastery ; particularly he rebuilt and enlarged the south side of the Church, and joined it to the rest of the building at his own expense ; and, in one of the divisions of that isle, he built an altar to the honour of the Virgin Mary, and over it he made a throne in which was placed her image, of gold and silver, wrought as large as life, having her Son in her lap, and adorned with jewels and precious stones of inestimable value. He lived several years after, and, dying in a good old age, his body was brought to Ely, and buried in the Church of the Holy Virgin, St. Ethelreda, whom he had made to inherit all his wealth.—(Lib. Eli., 177-179. Cf. Morant. Hist. Essex, ii., pp. 467-473.)

X.—“A.D. 1017.—In this year was Edric, the Ealdorman, slain in London, very justly, and Norman, son of LEOFWIN, the Ealdorman.”—(A. S. Chron. Giles, 409.)

XI. “Ego LYUNGE,” witness to the grant of Borcham, A.D. 952.—(Chron. Mon. Abingd. i., 165.)

XII. LEOFWIN, son of ETHIELWULF, present at a council held in London, A.D. 993. The same LEOFWIN, son of LEOFTÆT, present at the same council.—(Lib. Monast. Hyd. 245.)

XIII. In the year 1051, Godwin and all his sons were banished for rebellion. He, his wife, and three of his sons, went to Bruges, while "Harold and LEOFWINE went from Bristol to Ireland." In the following year, "the Welsh, under Griffith, invaded Hereford. Almost simultaneously, Harold and LEOFWINE, his brother, coming from Ireland with a large fleet, entered the Bristol channel, ravaged Somerset and Devon, and, weathering the Land's End, steered for the Solent, while Godwin, landing in Kent, . . ."—(Cobbe, Hist. Norm. K. E., lxxxvii., lxxxviii.) At the battle of Hastings.—"In the centre waved the royal standard—the figure of a warrior in the act of fighting, worked in thread of gold, and ornamented with precious stones. By its side stood Harold, and his brothers Gurth and LEOFWIN.—(Lingard, Hist. Eng. i., 370.) "After the Normans had broken through the entrenchments, the English still closed firmly around their standard, which was defended to the last by the brothers of Harold, Gurth and LEOFWIN and many of the English Thanes, who, though hemmed round by the enemy, resolved not to resign their banner while an arm remained capable of striking a blow in its defence. Once, Robert Fitz-Ernest, a Norman knight, approached so near that he was within a few inches of grasping it, when he was laid dead by a single blow from a battle-axe. A score of the Normans then pledged themselves solemnly to carry off the standard or perish. It was in this struggle that both the brothers of Harold fell. Nor was the Saxon ensign torn down and the banner which had been consecrated by the Pope raised in its place until many of the Norman knights were [had been] slain who had sworn to achieve so perilous a triumph. The sun was setting as the Saxon standard was lowered. It was the last hard-fought field over which the banner of Alfred floated."—(Miller, Hist. Ang. Sax., 336, Bogue's Edit.) The fate of LEUWINE and Gurth, the brothers of Harold, at the battle of Hastings, is one of the settled events of history both in the English and Danish chronicles. 'Hic ceciderunt LEUWINE et Gurth—frates Haroldi Regis,' is the inscription of their death in the

Bayeux Tapestry.—(Ellis, Int. Dom. ii., 134, note.) "Among heaps of mutilated dead, the Abbot of Hyde, with twelve of his monks, cased in mail, and the brothers Gyrth and LEOFWINE and King Harold, were hardly recognised."—(Cobbe, Norm. K. Eng., 24).

XIV. "A.D. 1054.—This year went Siward the Earl, with a great army, into Scotland, both with a ship force and with a land force, and fought against the Scots, and put to flight King Macbeth, and slew all who were the chief men in the land, and led thence much booty, such as no man before had obtained. But his son Osborn, and his sister's son, Seward, and some of his hus-carls, and also of the King's, were there slain on the day of the Seven Sleepers."—(A. S. Chron., Giles, p. 432.) On occasion of this invasion Duke LEOFWYNE is referred to in Hardyng's Chronicle, page 230.

"This Algare was the sonne of (Erle) LEOFRYKE,
Which LEOFRICKE was the Duke LEOFWYNE's sonne.
That Erle(s) had been there, none afore them like,
But Duke Seward (as he) did wonne.
Sykenesse hym tooke and sore vpon hym ronne
(In which he dyd hym arme) in all degree,
(And had) his axe in hand, full lyke to dye."

XV. "The renowned LEOFRIC, son of the Ealdorman LEOFWINE, of blessed memory, died in a good old age at his own villa at Bromley, 31st August, 1057, and was buried with great pomp at Coventry, which monastery, among the other good deeds of his life, he and his wife, the noble Countess Godiva, a worshipper of God, and devoted friend of St. Mary, ever a virgin, had founded, and, amply endowing it with lands on their own patrimony, had so enriched with all kinds of ornament, that no monastery could be found in England possessed of such abundance of gold, silver, jewels, and precious stones as it contained at that time." They also enriched with valuable ornaments the Monasteries of Leominster and

Wenlock, and those at Chester dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and at St. Werburg the Virgin, and the church the Bishop of Lincoln had built on a remarkable spot, called in English St. Mary Stow. They also gave lands to the monastery at Worcester, and added to the buildings, ornaments, and endowments of Newsham Abbey. During his whole life this earl was of the utmost advantage to the king and the whole commonwealth of England. His son Algar was appointed ealdorman. (*Flo. Wig.*, i., 215, 216 of *A. S. Chron.*, *Giles.*, p. 135. *Ing. Hist. Croyl.*, 133).

XVI. "The same year, 1070, King Sweyn came from Denmark into the Humber, and the people of those parts came to meet him, and made an alliance with him, for they believed that he would conquer the land. Then the Danish Bishop Christern, and Earl Osborne, and their Danish retainers, came into Ely, and all the people of the fens joined them, for they believed that they should conquer the whole country. Now the monks of Peterborough were told that some of their own men, namely, Hereward and his train, would pillage the monastery, because they had heard that the king had given the Abbey to a French Abbot named Thuold, and that he was a very stern man, and that he was come into Stamford with all his French followers. There was at that time a churchwarden named Ywar, who took all that he could by night—gospels, mass robes, cassocks, and other garments, and such other small things as he could carry away—and he came before day to the Abbot Thuold, and told him that he sought his protection, and told how the outlaws were coming to Peterborough, and he said that he had done all this at the desire of the monks. Then early in the morning all the outlaws came with many ships, and they endeavoured to enter the monastery, but the monks withstood them, so that they were not able to get in. Then they set fire to it, and burnt all the monks' houses, and all those in the town, save one, and they broke in through the fire at Bulldyke Gate, and the monks came before them and desired peace. However they gave no heed to them, but went into the monastery, and climbed up to the Holy Crucifix, took the crown from our Lord's head, which was all of

the purest gold, and the footstool of red gold from under his feet, and they climbed up to the steeple, and brought down the table which was hidden there; it was all of gold and silver. They also seized two gilt shrines, and nine of silver, and they carried off 15 great crosses of gold and silver, and so much treasure in money, robes, and books, that no man can compute the amount, saying they did this because of their allegiance to the monastery; and afterwards they betook themselves to their ships and went to Ely, where they secured their treasures. The Danes believed they should overcome the Frenchmen, and they drove away all the monks, leaving one named LEOFWIN the *Long*, and he lay sick in the hospital. Then came the Abbot Thurolf, and eight score Frenchmen with him, all well armed, and when he arrived he found all burnt both within and without, excepting the church itself; and all outlaws were then embarked, knowing that he would come thither. This happened on the fourth day before the nones of June. Then the two kings, William and Sweyn, made peace with each other, on which the Danes departed from Ely, carrying with them all the aforesaid treasure." (A. S. Chron., Giles, 450, 452).

XVII. "Here appeareth in this book that Siwine, the son of LEOFWINE, at Lincumb, hath bought Sydelfloeda out with 5 shillings and * * pence, to perpetual freedom of John the bishop, and all the family at Bath, and hereto witness is Godric, Ledda, and Sæwold, and his two sons Siræwold and Brithwold."—(Sax. Dict., app.)

XVIII. "Here is declared in this book, that Ediwic, the widow of Sœwgels, bought Gladu at Colewin for half a pound for the price and toll, and that thereto were witness LEOWINE, Leoward's brother, and Ælwi-blaca, and Ælwin, the king, and Landbyricht, and Alca and Seward; and have he God's curse to eternity who shall ever undo this. Amen."—(Hickes, Diss. Ep. 12.)

XIX. On Hereward's memorable defence of the Isle of Ely, the last stronghold but one of the Saxons, Thierry (His. Norm. Con., Bohn's ed. i., 268) writes:—"Harewood and his friends rushed, axe in hand, upon

the foreigners, who were taken wholly by surprise, and killed a great number of them. The rest fled, quitting their posts and leaving their horses ready saddled, which the English seized. This daring action was not the last exploit of the great partisan Captain; he appeared at various points with his band newly recruited, and lay in ambush for the Normans, to whom he never gave quarter, resolved, said a contemporary author, that his old companions should not die unavenged. He had with him an hundred men well armed, and of inflexible fidelity, among whom were distinguished, Winter, his brother in arms, Gheri, his cousin, Alfric, Godwin, LEOFWIN, Torkill, Siward, and another Siward, surnamed the Red. If one of these, says an old poet (Geoff. Gaymar, p. 22), met three Normans, he refused not the combat, and as for the chief, he often fought seven Normans at a time."

"En plusurs lius ceo avint,

"Encontre VII. tres bien se tint."

XX. Of LEOBWINE, Dean of Durham, Cobbe (Hist. Norm. Kings of England, 55, 56) thus relates the death (Nov. 14, 1080):—"Memory of Earl Waltheof's cruel end smouldered in the Saxon breast. A breath kindled it to flame. It happened that Walchere, Bishop of Durham, now Earl of Northumbria, had deputed temporal affairs to one Gilbert, his relative, and to LEOBWINE, Dean of his Cathedral, both of whom mercilessly oppressed all orders of the natives. Liulf, kinsman of dead Waltheof, a respected adviser of the Bishop, too, having been massacred by these men's means, and a stir arising, the Bishop feigned to banish Gilbert, and offered to clear himself according to Ecclesiastic Law. Yet, fearing to proceed, as customary, in open air, he held a court in Gateshead Church. Around the sanctuary had gathered friends of the murdered Thegn, and a multitude careless alike of Saxon form and Norman jurisdiction. 'Schort red, god red, slea ye the Bischop,' was the cry; and on such ferocious spears, Gilbert and a body-guard coming forth to awe or to

parley, fell at the gate. Close to the threshold, also, Walchere himself, his head wrapped in the Episcopal robe, met death under their swords; and LEOBWINE, scorched to madness beneath the burning roof, rushed to manifold destruction." Florence, of Worcester, gives a long account of this affair, concluding thus:—"They next commanded LEOBWINE to come forth, and on his refusing, set fire to the walls and roof of the church; but he, preferring to end his life by fire rather than by the sword, bore the flames for some time; at length, half burnt, he leaped down, and, being dashed to pieces, paid the penalty of his iniquity by his miserable end. To avenge the atrocious murder of these men, King William ravaged Northumbria the same year."—(Flo. Wig. ii., 13, 16.)

LEOFWINE AS THE NAME OF PLACES.

Personal or patronymic, the name LEOFWINE has, after Danish and Saxon use, been given to places—the dwellings, the heritage, of LEVINGE the occupier: thus—LEVEN, Beverley; LEVEN in Fifeshire (?); LEVENS, Milthorpe; LEVENS, north Lancashire; the '*tún*' (Danish), *i.e.*, enclosure or yard about LEVINGE's dwelling, becomes LAVINGTON, Petworth; LAVINGTON-west, Devizes; LEVINGTON, Ipswich; LIVINGSTONE, Midcalder; and the right of LEVINGE to hold fair and to take toll in his demesne, becomes Market LAVINGTON, Wilts; the '*hām*' (Saxon), *i.e.*, homestead, denotes the very house wherein LEVINGE lived; LAVENHAM, Sudbury; LAVENHAM-heath, the waste land attached to his holding; the '*holme*' (Saxon and Danish), *i.e.*, the flat pasture in LEVINGE's tenure; LEVENSHOLME, Manchester; the '*thorpe*' (Saxon and Danish), *i.e.*, the village wherein LEVINGE dwelt, or of which he was lord; LEVENTHORPE, Yorks (cf. Leo, Social Nomencl., Williams, *in voc.* Tūn, Hām: Halliwell, Dict. *in voc.* Holme: Lower, Pat. Brit. *in voc.* Thorpe). And in process of

time, each of these places has, according to English custom, given name to him in possession of it or to some born there. For a long while the family of LEVINGTHORPE dwelled at LEVINGTHORPE Hall, Yorks (Lower *in voc*).

Probably from the name LEOFWINE have been formed the surnames LEWIN, LEWN, LEWINS, LEWINSON, LEVINSON, LEVISON, LEWSON; but some of these might be traced to *Lewri* or to *Llellyn*.

COINS.

Coins of Cnut were struck, among other places, at Ipswich. Of the known moneyers of that place are "LEOFWINE," "LEFINE."

Harold I.'s pennies, discovered at Wickam, Skeith, bear on their reverse "LEFINE on Gip" (Ipswich). Of Harthcnut are more from the same mint, "LEOFWINE on Gip." (Wodderspoon's Memorials of Ipswich, p. x.)

An engraving of a Coin of "Harold Rex Angl.," bearing "LEOFWINE on Br." (Bristol), is given in Gibson's Camden, table iii., number 37; where also, in table ii., number 18, is an engraving of a coin of Eardward Rex Ang., bearing "LEFWINE on Linc." (Lincoln).

On the pennies of William the Norman, discovered at Beaworth, in Hants, twelve moneyers' names appear; amongst them, "LEFWINE on Gipswi," "LIFWINE on Gipso."

DOMESDAY BOOK.

KENT.

IN THE LAND OF THE CANONS OF ST. MARTIN OF DOVER, BEVSBERG HUNDRED—Ralph de St. Sansone holds one manor as a prebend ; it is called *Cerlentine*. and answers for one suling. He has there three villanes, and four bordars with one team. In all it is worth seventy shillings. In the time of King Edward it was worth an hundred shillings. LEUINUS held it as a prebend.—*f. 1, b.*

IN THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF BAIEUX, IN THE LATH OF ELESFORD —LAVROCHESFEL HUNDRED—Vital holds of the Bishop *Sifletone*. It answers for three yokes. There is the arable land of one team. In demesne there is one team and a-half ; and six villanes, with one bordar, have half a team ; six slayes there, and one mill of ten shillings. Ten acres of meadow there, and thirty acres of pasture. In the time of King Edward it was worth forty shillings. When he received it, four pounds, now one hundred shillings. In the time of King Edward, two men, LEUINUS and Vluuin, held this land in parage, and could turn themselves, with their land, whither they chose.—*f. 7.*

IN AIHORDE HUNDRED—the same Hugh, and Adelold the chamberlain, hold of the bishop *Fredenestede*. It answers for one suling. There is the arable land of three teams in demesne. . . . Three villanes have seven oxen, a church there, and two acres and a-half of meadow, and wood of two hogs. It is, and always was, worth twenty shillings. LEUINUS held it of King Edward.—*f. 7, b.*

IN THE LATH OF ESTREL, BEVSBERGE HUNDRED—Hugh de Porth holds of the Bishop *Pesinges* and *Pilham*. They answer for two sulings. There is the arable land of . . . In demesne there are two teams and a

half; and six villanes, with fourteen bordars, have one team. In the time of King Edward they were worth one hundred shillings, and afterwards nothing; now they are worth six pounds. Lefstan, and LEUIN and Eluret, and Sired, and two others, held them in the time of King Edward, and could go whither they pleased with their lands.—*f. 10, b.*

Ansfiel holds of the see of the Bishop, in *Leucberge*, half a yoke, and has there one villane and one bordar. It is worth five shillings. LEUINUS held it of King Edward.—*f. 11.*

IN THE LAND OF HUGH DE MONTFORD, STOTINGES HUNDRED—Arnold holds of Hugh, *Hortone*; LEUINUS held it of King Edward, and it answers for half a suling. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne there are two teams; and five villanes, with six bordars, have one team and a half. A church there, and a mill of twenty-five pence, and twenty-four acres of meadow. Wood of ten hogs. In the time of King Edward it was worth forty shillings, and afterwards twenty, now it is worth sixty shillings.—*f. 13, b.*

SUSSEX.

IN THE LAND OF THE EARL OF EU, HAILESALTEDE HUNDRED—Hugh holds one rood-land in *Estate* of the Earl. LEUINUS held it of Earl LEUIN. It was never assessed to land-tax. Here is a plough and a wood of three hogs. The ancient value was five shillings, the modern is twelve.—*f. 18, b.*

IN ESSEWELLE HUNDRED—Two freemen, LEUINUS and Edward, held one rood-land in *Caveltone*. Here the Earl has two villanes with a plough. It has uninterruptedly been valued at forty-pence.

LEUINUS, a freeman, held one rood-land in *Esserintone*. Here the Earl has two villanes, with a plough. Six shillings have been the constant value.—*f. 19.*

IN COLESPORE HUNDRED—Geoffry holds one rood-land and LEUINUS two rood-lands of the Earl in *Idene*. Ednod, a freeman, held it in the time

of King Edward. It has uniformly been rated at three rood-lands. The arable is two plough-lands, and there are two ploughs in the demesne, with one villane and seven cottages. There are six acres of meadow. In the reign of the Confessor it was value at thirty shillings, and it is still estimated at such sum.—*f. 20.*

IN THE LAND OF THE EARL OF MORTAGNE, IN WANDELMESTREI HUNDRED—In *Aluricestone* there are five hides, and at such quantity it is rated. LEUINUS, Alwold, Alnod, and Godwin held this district as allodial land. The arable is five plough-lands; there are three ploughs and a half in demesne; and two villanes and six bondsmen plough a moiety. In the reign of the Confessor the total value was twenty shillings; it is now estimated at fifty-four shillings.—*f. 21, b.*

IN RISTONE HUNDRED—Ansfrid holds one hide in *Flescinges* of the Earl, which is rated at such quantity. LEUINUS held it as a manor of King Edward. The arable is three plough-lands. Here are four villanes and three bondsmen with two ploughs, a wood of six hogs, one acre of meadow. In the reign of the Confessor it was valued at forty shillings; it is now estimated at twenty.—*f. 22, b.*

IN THE TERRITORY OF EARL ROGER, IN REDREBRUGE HUNDRED—Robert holds *Donchitone* of the Earl. LEUINUS held it in allodial tenure of King Edward. It has constantly been rated at five hides. The arable is five plough-lands and a half. There are two ploughs in the demesne; fifteen villanes, with eight bondsmen, have three ploughs. Here is a church and two ministers, four mills, of thirty-eight shillings, two fisheries of three hundred and sixty eels, thirty-five acres of meadow, a wood of fifteen hogs, and a house in Chichester of two shillings value. The total value in the time of Edward was six pounds; it was afterwards reduced to three, and is now estimated at seven pounds three shillings.—*f. 23, b.*

IN WESTRINGES HUNDRED—Warin holds *Icenore* of the Earl; LEUINUS held it of Earl Godwin. It has always been assessed at one

hide. The arable is one plough-land ; there is one plough in the demesne, and three villanes with three bondsmen have one plough. Here is one acre of meadow. In the reign of the Confessor, and subsequently, it was valued at fifteen shillings ; it is now estimated at twenty-two shillings.—*f. 24.*

IN RISBERG HUNDRED—Roger holds *Berchham* of the Earl, and Alward is his sub-tenant ; LEUINUS held it of King Edward ; it has constantly been assessed at five hides. The arable is four plough-lands. There are three ploughs in the demesne ; and eight villanes, with twelve cottagers, have three ploughs. Here is a church and ten ministers, eight acres of meadow, and a wood of three hogs. In the time of the Confessor, subsequently, and at the present day, eight pounds have been and continue the estimated value, yet it produces ten pounds.—*f. 24, b.*

IN THE LAND OF WILLIAM DE WARENE, ESTRAT HUNDRED—Ralph holds *Estrat* of William. LEUINUS held it of King Edward ; it was then assessed at nine hides ; it is now rated at eight. The arable is sixteen plough-lands. There are three ploughs in the demesne, and twenty villanes, and twelve bondsmen, with eight ploughs. Here are six acres of meadow, a wood of sixteen hogs, and three houses in Lewes producing eighteen pence. A person named Ralph holds one hide in this district, where he has a plough and a villane. Here are two small churches. One hundred shillings have been, and continue its value ; equally under the Saxon and Norman Governments.—*f. 27.*

IN WINGEHAM HUNDRED—Alfred holds one hide and a rood—land in *Beufelle* of William, which was rated at such quantity in the time of the Confessor, but at present it is not rated. LEUINUS held it as a coparcener. The arable is one plough-land. There is one plough in the demesne, and four villanes, with half a plough ; here are four acres of meadow, and a wood of three hogs. In the reign of the Confessor, and subsequently, it was valued at ten shillings, it is now estimated at forty shillings.—*f. 27, b.*

IN THE LANDS OF WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE, STAININGES HUNDRED—

The same William holds *Aplesham* of William; LEUINUS held it of Earl Godwin. It was then assessed at seven hides and a-half; it is now not rated at all. The arable is five plough-lands. There are three ploughs in demesne, and seven villanes, and seven bondsmen, with two ploughs; here is a minister, a mill of six shillings, five acres of meadow, and a wood of five hogs. Six pounds have been the constant value equally under the Saxon and Norman Governments. Two knights hold one hide and a half of this land, where they have a bondsman and two salt-pans of five shillings. The value is twenty-three shillings and four pence.—*f. 28, b.*

IN BREDFORD HUNDRED—Robert holds one hide and a half in *Mordinges* of William; LEUINUS held it of the king (Edward), and it was assessed at half a hide. Here is a villane, five bondsmen, and half an acre of meadow. Twelve shillings have been the constant value. Ralph holds half an hide in the same village, which was formerly situated in *Stultinges*. Tosti held it of LEUINUS. It has always been assessed at half an hide. Here are four oxen, a bondsman, and half an acre of meadow. It has always been appreciated at five shillings.

Ralph holds *Sultinges* of William. LEUINUS held it of King Edward; it was then assessed at seventeen hides. . . . The total value in the reign of the Confessor, and at a subsequent estimate, was eight pounds. It is now valued at seven pounds eight shillings.—*f. 28, b.*

Another Ralph holds two hides of William in the same manor, which are not included in the preceding number. LEUINUS held them of King Edward. They were then assessed at two hides; they are now rated at one hide and a half. Here are four villanes and a bondsman, with half a plough and two acres of meadow. The arable is one ploughland. In the reign of the Saxon prince, and subsequently, the value was fifty shillings; the present estimate is seventy shillings. Robert holds one hide of William in the same manor, not included in the preceding number. LEUINUS held it

10. 11. 1918

and it was assessed as one hide, but it is now rated at half a rood-land. Here is a villane, a bondsman, and four acres of meadow. Eight shillings have been its constant estimated value.—*f.* 29.

Robert holds *Launcinges* of William. LEUINUS held it of King Edward; it was then assessed for sixteen hides and a rood-land. Of this Robert has twelve hides and a rood that paid land-tax for five hides one rood and a half. The arable is five ploughlands. There are two ploughs and a half in the demesne, and thirteen villanes, and seven bondsmen, with two ploughs. Here is a mill of eight shillings, and seven salt-pans of twenty shillings and three pence. . . . The total value in the reign of the Saxon prince was nine pounds, subsequently seven. It is now estimated at fourteen pounds ten shillings and three pence.—*f.* 29.

SURREY.

IN THE LAND OF THE KING, GODELMINGE HUNDRED—Blanduff holds of the King *Tirselve* (*Tuesley in Godalming*). It belonged to Godelminge. LEUINUS held it of King Edward. Then and now one hide. It never paid geld. The land is for one plough, and it is there with one villane and six cotters and a serf. In the time of King Edward it was worth sixty shillings, now it is worth forty shillings.—*f.* 30, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF GEOFFREY DE MANDEVILLE, IN WOCHINGES HUNDRED—The same Geoffrey holds *Weneberge* (*Wanborough*). It is no part of Asgar's land. The brothers Suen and LEUINUS held it of King Edward. It was then assessed for seven hides; now for three hides. The land is for seven ploughs. There were two manors, now it is one. In demesne there is one plough, and there are twelve villanes and seventeen bordars with eight ploughs. There is a church, and eight serfs, and six acres of meadow. Wood for thirty hogs. The whole in the time of King Edward was worth seven pounds; afterwards a hundred shillings; now it is worth seven pounds.—*f.* 36.

HAMPSHIRE.

IN THE LANDS OF THE KING, NETEHAM HUNDRED—The king holds *Netcham* (*Neatham*) in demesne, and it was held by King Edward. The number of hides is not known. Here are 52 ploughlands, 5 in demesne, and 54 villeins and 26 borders, with 47 ploughlands, 16 servants, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mills, which pay £4 13s. 9d.; a market worth 8 pounds, 15 acres of meadow, and wood for 150 hogs. Its value in the time of King Edward and afterwards £76 16s. 8d., and now the same, but pays a rent of £118 2s. 9d. Of this manor one yard land was held by LEUINUS, the Forester, according to the testimony of the jury of the Hundred.—*f.* 38.

IN THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, IN MANEBERG HUNDRED—Richerius holds a manor called *Candevre* (*Chilton*) of the Bishop, and Godwin and LEUINUS held it as two manors of the bishopric, 5 hides each. In the time of King Edward it was assessed at 10 hides. Here are 6 ploughlands, 3 in demesne, with 1 villein, and 10 borderers. Its value was in the time of King Edward £8, afterwards £6, and now £7.—*f.* 40, *b.*

IN CORONDEL HUNDRED, of this manor, Germaine holds of the Bishop (Winchester) 8 hides in *Ticelle* (*Itchell*) and in *Cove*. LEUINUS and Ulward held them in pargenary of the Bishop, but were not permitted to remove. Each of them had a hall, but when Germaine came into possession there was only 1. There are 8 ploughlands in demesne, and 20 villeins, and 10 borderers, with 6 ploughlands; also 6 servants, a mill worth 3s., 2 acres of meadow, and woods for the pargenage of 15 hogs. Its value was £6, afterwards 40s., and now is £8.—*f.* 41.

IN MENESTOCHES HUNDRED, the Bishop of Winchester holds *Essentune* (*Exton*) for his monks, and the Church always held it. In the time of King Edward it was assessed at 12 hides, and now 8 hides. Here are 6 ploughlands, 2 in demesne, and 13 villeins, and 24 borderers, with 5 plough-

lands ; also a church, 2 mills worth 20s., and 4 acres of meadow. Its value was, in the time of King Edward, £16, afterwards £12, and now is £20 ; but the rent is now £30, which it cannot bear. Of the land of this manor, LEUING held, and still holds, 2 hides assessed with the others, and has 1 ploughland in demesne ; also 3 villeins, 3 borderers, 3 servants, a mill worth 2s., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow. Its value is 40s.—*f.* 41, *b.*

IN SUMBURNE HUNDRED—Earl Moreton holds 1 manor of the King, which 3 thanes—LEUIN, Godric, and Saulf—held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 4 hides, but now at nothing. Here are 4 ploughlands, 2 in demesne, and 20 borderers with 1 ploughland ; also 4 servants, a mill worth 15s., and 30 acres of meadow. Its value was, in the time of King Edward, £10, afterwards £11, and now is £8, but it pays £12.—*f.* 44, *b.*

IN ESSELEI HUNDRED—Ode, of Winchester, holds *Biondene* (*Bramdean*), and LEUINUS held it allodially of King Edward ; it was then and is now assessed at 1 hide 1 yardland. There is 1 ploughland which is in demesne, with three borderers and 3 acres of meadow ; here is a copse for making fences. It was, in the time of King Edward, and is now, worth 40s. When it came into possession it was worth 5s.—*f.* 49, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF THE KING'S THEIGNS IN CLERE HUNDRED, LEWINUS holds 1 yardland of the king in *Clere*, and it was held by him in the time of King Edward, and was then as it is now assessed at the same ; here is half a ploughland in demesne, with 1 servant, 2 acres of meadow, and a copse for fences. Its value is 5s.—*f.* 50, *b.*

The same LEUINUS holds 1 hide in *Hanitung* (*Hunnington*), and Estan held it in parcenary of King Edward ; it was then as it is now assessed at 1 hide ; here is 1 ploughland, 1 villein, 2 borderers, and 3 servants, with half a ploughland. Its value was and is 20s.—*f.* 50, *b.*

IN THE NEW FOREST IN BOVRE HUNDRED—Earl Roger holds 1 hide in *Lentune* (*Lymington*), and Fulcuin holds it under him. LEUING held it in parcenary. It was then assessed at 1 hide, but now is assessed at half a hide only, the woods being in the forest ; here are 2 ploughlands,

1 villein, 2 servants, and 3 borderers, with 1 ploughland and 4 acres of meadow. Its value in the time of King Edward was 20s.; now it is worth 15s.—*f.* 51.

IN RODERIC HUNDRED—Aluric holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ yardlands in *Utefel*, which were held by LEUING and Chetel, of whom Aluric bought it in the time of King Edward; it was then, as it is now, assessed at 1 yardland; here 2½ villeins occupy half a ploughland; and it was and is worth 5s.—*f.* 51, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF GEOFFREY, SON OF AZOR—William, the son of Azor, holds *Sentecome (Combe)*, and it was held by LEUING in parcenary; it was then assessed at 1 hide, and now it is assessed at half a yardland; here is 1 ploughland, with 2 bordars, 2 servants, a mill, and 2 acres of meadow; its value is 40s.—*f.* 53, *b.*

BERKSHIRE.

IN THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF ABINGDON—Rainald holds of the Abbot. Aluard the Minister, and LEUINUS, the Goldsmith, held it of the Abbot, but could depart from the land—then and now it was and is assessed for three hides. In the demesne is one plough, with one bordar and eighteen acres of meadow, a fishery of five pence. There is land for four ploughs. In King Edward's time it was valued at seven pounds; afterwards one hundred shillings.

Hugo, the cook, holds of the Abbot in *Bertune* one and a half hides in *Sandford*, now valued at six pounds. LEUINUS and Norman held it, and might depart with the land. There is one plough and a half, with one bordar and six acres of meadow. The land is for two ploughs; value eleven shillings.—*f.* 58, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF THE EARL OF EVREUX, BORGEDEBERIE HUNDRED—The Earl holds *Borgedebrie*. LEUINUS held it in King Edward's time; then and after for four hides, now for one hide and five virgates. There

is land for four ploughs. In the demesne are two; and three villeins and four borders have two ploughs. There are seven servants, and a mill of four shillings. It was and is valued at four pounds.—*f. 60.*

IN THE LAND OF HENRY DE FERRERS, IN REDINGES HUNDRED—Henry holds in *Burlei* one hide. LEUINUS held it in King Edward's time, and might depart. It is taxed now, and was so then, for one hide. There is one villein, one bordar, with one plough, a fishery of eight pence, and two acres of meadow; wood for five swine. It was valued at ten shillings; now twenty shillings.—*f. 60, b.*

WILTSHIRE.

IN THE LAND OF EDWARD OF SALISBURY—Edward himself holds in *Midelstone* (*Midleton*), 3 virgates of land. LEUINUS and Alric held them in the time of King Edward, and they paid geld for so much. The land is 1 carucate which is there, with 1 villein; and there are 4 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture, and 1 acre of wood. It was and is worth 27 shillings.—*f. 69, b.*

IN THE LAND OF WILLIAM DE FALCISE—William de Falcise holds of the king a half hide in *Staninges* (*Stanlinch*), and Alward holds it of him. The land which is there is a half carucate; and there are 4 acres of meadow. It was worth 20 shillings, it now pays 10 shillings. LEUING held it in the time of King Edward.—*f. 72.*

IN THE LAND OF THE KING'S OFFICERS—Turbert holds one hide in *Mertone* (*Martin*), LEUINUS held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for so much. The land is 1 carucate. There are 2 coscets, and 6 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture. It was and is worth 40 shillings.—*f. 74, b.*

DORSETSHIRE.

IN THE LANDS OF THE BISHOP OF BAIEUX—The Bishop holds *Ramesham* and *Wodard* from him. LEUINUS held it in King Edward's time. It was rated for 6 hides. There are 6 ploughlands. In the demesne there are 3 hides and 2 ploughlands, with 1 servant; and 10 villeins, and 6 bordars have 3 ploughs. There are 13 acres of meadow-pasture 2 quarenteens long, and 1 mile and 2 quarenteens broad. It was valued at £10, now £6.—*f.* 77.

IN THE LAND OF THE EARL OF MORTAGNE—Robert holds *Warmelle* of the Earl. LEUINUS held it in King Edward's time. It was then taxed for 1 hide. There was 1 plough-land, with 3 bordars; pasture 9 quarenteens long and 1 in breadth. The value is not stated.—*f.* 79, *b.*

Willelmus holds of the Earl *Coriescube* (*Corscomb*). LEUINUS held it in King Edward's time. It was then taxed for 1 hide arable, 1½ plough-lands. It is there with 1 villein and 7 bordars, and 2 servants. Pasture, 1 quarenteen long and a half broad. It contained also a wood. It was and is valued at £15.—*f.* 80.

IN THE LAND OF ROGER DE BELMONT—Roger holds *Staple*. LEUINUS held it in King Edward's time. It was rated for 2½ hides. Land to 3 ploughs. In the demesne are 1 plough, 2 servants; and a villein and 3 bordars have 1 plough. There are four acres of meadow and 3 of wood; pasture 3 quarenteens long by 1 broad. It is and was valued at 50s.—*f.* 80.

IN THE LAND OF THE COUNTESS OF BOULOGNE—Durand holds *Alfrunetone* (*Alington*). LEUINUS held it in King Edward's time. It was taxed for 1 yardland; the arable is for half a plough—value 6s.—*f.* 85.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

IN THE LAND OF THE CHURCH OF MICELENIE, The Church holds *Draitunc*. It was rated at 20 hides in King Edward's time. Of it there are 11 hides and 2½ virgates in the demesne. There are 6 ploughs and 10 servants; and 16 villeins and 14 bordars with 9 ploughs. There are 50 acres of meadow; pasture, 2 miles long by 1 broad; a wood, 2 miles long by 1½ broad. Of this 20 hides Celric and Uluard hold 2 hides; Brictuinus and LEUING held it of the abbot. Here are 4 bordars and 3 acres of meadow, with 35 acres of pasture and 7 acres of wood. Total value, £10.—*f.* 91

IN THE LAND OF EARL EUSTACE, The Earl holds *Newentone* from the King. LEUINUS held it in King Edward's time, and it was rated for 1 hide and 1 yard-land. There are 4 ploughs; of this there are in the demesne 2½ virgates, 1 plough and 2 servants; 7 villeins and 6 bordars have 3 ploughs. A mill produces 25*d.* There are 7 acres of meadow, and 33 acres of pasture, and 17 acres of wood. It is and was worth £4. Alured holds it of the Earl.

This Alured holds of the earl *Comiz*. LEUINUS held it from King Edward. It was taxed for one hide and a half; land to 6 ploughs. There is one plough in the demesne and 2 servants; 2 villeins and 1 bordar have 2 ploughs. There are 26 acres of meadow and 10 acres of pasture, with 2 acres of wood. Its value was 50*s.*, now it is 40*s.*—*f.* 91 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF EARL MORTAGNE, Dodman holds *Meriet* of the Earl. LEUINUS and Bristunard held it in King Edward's time. It was rated for 7 hides; land to 7 ploughs. In the demesne are 2 ploughs and 7 servants; 10 villeins and 6 bordars have 4 ploughs. There are 3 mills of 33*s.* and 25 acres of meadow; pasture half a mile in length and breadth.—*f.* 92.

Bretel holds *Cocintone* of Earl LEUING, and Suain held it; it was

worth 60s. and rated for 7 hides; land to 6 ploughs. In the demesne there is 1 plough, and it is there with 1 servant; 12 villeins and 8 bordars have 2 ploughs; there are 22 acres of meadow, and a wood 18 quareteens long by 4 quareteens broad. It was valued at £7; now it is valued at 100s.—*f.* 92 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF ROGER DE CORCELLE, Geraid holds *Lontone* from Roger. LEUINUS held it in King Edward's time. It was rated for 1 hide. There is land to 1 plough, which is in the demesne, with 1 bordar and 10 acres of meadow. Value 20s.—*f.* 93 *b.* Willelmus holds *Pochintune* of Roger. LEUING held it in King Edward's time. It was rated for 1 hide and a half; land for 1 plough and a half. There are 3 villeins and 2 bordars, and 2 servants with 1 plough. There are 11 acres and a half of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, and 66 acres of wood.—*f.* 93 *b.* Aluuard also held a manor in *Pochintune* in King Edward's time. It was rated for 1 hide and a half; land to 1 plough and a half. There are 4 bordars, with 1 villein and 1 servant, and 2 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, and 66 acres of wood. LEUING and Aluuard held this from the Church of St. Peter, but they could separate themselves from it. Value in King Edward's time, 50s., now 40s.—*f.* 93 *b.*; 94. Vinnard holds *Erneshele* of Roger. LEUING held it from King Edward. It was rated at half a hide; land to 1 plough and a half. There is 1 plough in the demesne, and it is there with 1 servant and 3 bordars: there are 8 acres of meadow and 8 acres of pasture. Value, 12s.—*f.* 94.

IN THE LAND OF WALTER DE BOWAL, Ricard holds *Ternog* of Walter. LEUINUS held it in King Edward's time. It was taxed for 1 hide; land to 2 ploughs and a half. In the demesne there are still 3 ploughs and 2 servants, 1 villein, and 2 bordars; there are there 30 acres of meadow, and 6 quareteens of pasture in length and . . . in breath. Its value was 15s., now it is 25s.—*f.* 95.

IN THE LAND OF WILLIAM DE MOION, Durand holds *Staweit* from William. LEUING held it in King Edward's time. It was taxed for 1 yard-

land ; there is 1 plough, and it is there in the demesne, with 1 villein and 1 bordar ; there are fourteen acres of pasture. It was worth 3*s.*, now it is worth 10*s.* Durand holds *Alurencote* from William. LEUUNUS held it in the time of King Edward. It was rated at half a virgate ; land to 2 ploughs. There is 1 plough with 2 villeins and 2 bordars, and 8 acres of pasture, with 2 acres of wood. It is and was valued at 6*s.* Goisfrid holds *Thene* of William. LEUUNUS held it in King Edward's time. It was rated at half a hide ; land to 2 ploughs ; and they are there in the demesne with 4 servants and 1 bordar. There is 1 acre of meadow and 4 acres of wood, and 50 acres of pasture. Value, 16*s.*—*f.* 96.

IN THE LAND OF HUMPHRY THE CHAMBERLAIN, Humphry holds *Curi* of the king. LIUING held it in King Edward's time. It was rated at 1 hide and 1 furlong ; land to 1 plough ; and it is there in the demesne with 1 bordar and 2 cottars ; there are 20 acres of meadow. It was valued at 20*s.*, now it is valued at 40*s.* . . .

The same Humphry holds *Curi*. LEUING held it in King Edward's time. It was taxed for two hides. There is land to 3 ploughs. In the demesne are 2 ploughs ; and 3 villeins and 3 bordars have 1 plough. There are 24 acres of meadow valued at 30*s.*, now 40*s.*—*f.* 98 *b.*

DEVONSHIRE.

IN THE LAND OF WALTER DE DOWAL, Rolph holds *Chennestan* of Walter. LEUUNUS held it in King Edward's time, and it was rated at 3 ferlings ; land to 4 ploughs. In the demesne is 1 plough, and it is there with 1 servant ; 3 villeins and 1 bordar have 1 plough. There are 16 acres of meadow, and 30 acres of pasture, a wood 4 quarenteens long by 1 wide. Value 10*s.*—*f.* 111 *b.*

IN THE LANDS OF THE KING'S SERVANTS, Radulf holds *Blacheberge* of William. LEUUNUS held it in King Edward's time, and it was rated for 1 hide and 1 virgate ; land there to 3 ploughs. There are 9 villeins and 2 servants, and 4 acres of meadow, with two acres of wood. Value then 10*s.*, now 20*s.*—*f.* 117 *b.*

CORNWALL.

IN THE LAND OF THE EARL OF MORTAGNE, Roger holds *Delion*. LEUUNUS held it in King Edward's time. It was taxed at 5s. for 2 ferlings. There is still there half a hide; land for 4 ploughs, and there is 1 plough, with 1 servant, 1 villein, and 3 bordars; 1 acre of meadow and 40 acres of pasture. Value formerly 30s., now 10s.—*f.* 125.

MIDDLESEX.

IN THE LAND OF WALTER SON OF OTHER, SPELTHORN HUNDRED, Richard holds *Bedfunde* (*Bedfont*), of Walter, the son of Other, 10 hides for 1 manor. There is land to 5 ploughs. There is 1 plough in the demesne, and 4 ploughs among the freemen and villeins. There are 4 villeins with 1 hide, and 4 others, each with half a virgate, and 3 bordars, with 13 acres. A certain Knight has 2 hides. Meadow for 2 oxen; pasture for the cattle of the village. It is worth in the whole £4; when received, 20s.; in King Edward's time it was worth £6. Azor holds 8½ hides of this manor, and it was a berewick in *Stannuelle* (*Stantwell*); 3 sokemen had 1½ hides; 1 of these was a vassal of King Edward, another was a vassal of LEUUN, and the third was a vassal of Azor. Each had half a hide, and might sell or give it. They did not belong to the manor in King Edward's time.—*f.* 130.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

IN THE LAND OF THE EARL OF MORTAGNE, TRING HUNDRED, LEUUN holds *Bvre* (*Bury*) of the Earl. It answered for 1½ hides. There is land to 1 plough, and it is there in the demesne, and 4 cottagers; meadow for half a plough. It is worth 20 shillings and 9 pence; when received, 10 shillings; in King Edward's time it was worth 20 shillings and nine pence. The same LEUUN held this land of King Edward, and might sell it. He now holds it of the Earl at a rent.—*f.* 136 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF EARL ALAN, ODSEY HUNDRED, Harduin holds

1 hide of the Earl in *Rete* (*Reed*). There is land to 3 ploughs. 1 is there, and 2 may be made. There is one villein and wood for the hedges. It is worth 20s.; when received, 10s.; in King Edward's time it was worth 60s. LEUING the Priest, a vassal of Eddeva, held this land and might sell it.—*f.* 137.

IN THE LAND OF ROBERT GERNON, EDWINESTREE HUNDRED, William holds half a virgate of Robert in *Bordesdene*. There is land to half a plough; and it is there with 4 bordars; meadow for 2 oxen; wood for the hedges. It is, and always was, worth 12s. 8d. LEUINUS, a vassal of Godwin de Beneselle, held this land. The soke was Asgar's, master of the horse. He might sell it.—*f.* 138.

IN THE LAND OF WALTER OF FLANDERS, Walter of Flanders holds *Mundane* (*Munden Parva*): it answered for 5 hides and 1 virgate. There is land to 8 ploughs. 3 hides are in the demesne, and there is 1 plough there, and 2 may yet be made. 12 villeins, with a priest and 2 bordars, have there 5 ploughs. There are 2 bondmen; pasture for the cattle of the village; pannage for 200 hogs. Its whole value is £6; when received, £7; in King Edward's time it was worth £8. LEUINUS, a vassal of Earl Harold, held this manor, and could sell it.—*f.* 139.

Walter holds 1 hide and half a virgate in *Sutrehella* (now *Libury*): there is land to 2 ploughs. There is 1 there, and another may be made. 1 hide is in the demesne, and there is 1 villein; pannage for 15 hogs. It is, and was worth 20s.; in King Edward's time it was worth 30s. This land is a berewick of *Mundane* (*Munden*). Torchil held it of LEUIN; he could not sell it without his leave.

The same Walter holds 11 acres in the same village. It is, and always was worth 12d. LEUINUS held it, and could sell it.—*f.* 139.

IN THE LAND OF PETER DE VALONGIE, BROADWATER HUNDRED, Peter holds 9 hides, save 1 virgate in *Seneschampe* (*Sacombe*); there is, land to 7 ploughs. 6 hides are in the demesne, and there are 3 ploughs there, and a fourth may be made. 5 villeins, with 6 bordars, and 1 clerk,

have there 3 ploughs. There are 6 cottagers and 4 bondmen, and 1 mill of 20s.; pannage. Its whole value is, and was £6; in King Edward's time, it was £8. Of this manor Elmer held 4 hides for one manor, as the Hundred testifies; and LEUINUS held 2 hides, save 1 virgate for 1 manor; he was a vassal of Earl Harold, and might sell it.—*f.* 141.

IN THE LAND OF GILBERT, SON OF SALOMON, Gilbert, son of Salomon, holds *Mapteshale* (*Meppershall*). It answered for 3 hides and 1 virgate. There are 3 villeins there and 4 cottagers. This land is rated in Bedfordshire with other lands. LEUINUS, a thane of King Edward, held this land.—*f.* 142.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

IN BUCKINGHAM BURGH, LEUINUS de Neuueham has five burgesses, and he had them in King Edward's time. These pay to him four shillings a year, and twelve pence to the King.—*f.* 143.

IN THE LAND OF THE EARL OF MORTAGNE, COSTESLAI HUNDRED, Rannulf holds of the Earl three virgates in *Helpstorp* (*Elstrop*). There is land to one plough, and it is there with two bordars. There is one bondman, and meadow for one plough. It is and always was worth twenty shillings. LEUINUS, a vassal of Godric's, held this land, and might sell it.—*f.* 146.

IN ERLAI HUNDRED, in the village of *Cetdone* (*Cheddington*), Rannulf holds half a hide of the Earl. There is land to half a plough, and it is there with one villein. It is and always was worth ten shillings. LEUING, a vassal of the Abbot of St. Alban, held this land, and might sell it.—*f.* 146 *b.*

IN SIGELAI HUNDRED, in *Ulcetene* (*Woughton*), the vassal of LEUINI, the son of Estan, held half a hide, and might sell it.—*f.* 146 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF WALTER GIFFARD, BONESTO HUNDRED, Hugh holds *Ravenston* of Walter. It answered for five hides. There is land to six ploughs. There are two in the demesne and ten villeins with six bordars have four ploughs. There are four bond-

men, and one mill of twenty-five shillings. Meadow for six ploughs: pannage for three hundred hogs. It is and was worth one hundred shillings; in King Edward's time it was worth six pounds. LEUINUS, a thane of King Edward, held this manor, and might sell it.—*f.* 148.

IN THE LAND OF WILLIAM, SON OF ANSCULF, STANES HUNDRED; William, son of Ansculf, holds, and a certain Englishman of him, half a hide. There is land to half a plough, and it is there with one bordar. It is and always was worth ten shillings. LEUINUS, brother of Alsi, held this land, and might sell it.—*f.* 148 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF NIGEL DE BEREVILLE, MUSELAI HUNDRED, Nigel de Bereville holds in *Drainton* (*Drayton*) two hides and one virgate for a manor. There is land to eight ploughs. There is one in the demesne and two may yet be made. Eight villeins with two bordars have there four ploughs and a half, and a half may yet be made. There are three bondmen: meadow for eight ploughs. It is worth forty shillings; when received, one hundred shillings; and the same in King Edward's time. LEUINUS DE NEUHAM held this manor of the King; and afterwards, in the time of King William, Ralph Passaquam held it of the same LEUIN, and found two men in coats of mail (*Loricatos*) to guard the Castle of Windsor. The Bishop of Coutance disseised this Ralph, and delivered the manor to Nigel above mentioned.—*f.* 151 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF ROGER DE IVRI, MUSELAI HUNDRED, Haimard holds of Roger in *Dodeford* two hides for one manor. There is land to four ploughs. There is one there, and three may yet be made. There are four bordars and one bondman: meadow for four ploughs: pannage for two hundred hogs. In the whole it is and was worth twenty shillings; in King Edward's time it was worth thirty shillings. LEUINUS, a vasal of Burgrede, held this manor, and might give or sell it.—*f.* 151 *b.*

IN ROVELAI HUNDRED, LEUINUS holds of Roger one hide in *Bechentone* (*Beachampton*.) There is land to one plough, and it is there with two villeins: meadow for one plough. It is and was always worth ten

shillings. Leuric, a vassal of Azor, held this land, and might sell it.—
f. 151 b.

IN THE LAND OF LEWINI DE NEWEHAM, MUSELAI HUNDRED, LEWINUS de Neuham holds of the King in *Sceldene (Salden)* two hides and three virgates and a-half for one manor. There is land to three ploughs. There is one plough in demesne; and six villeins with three bordars have two ploughs. There are two bondmen; meadow for three ploughs. It is and was worth thirty shillings; when received forty shillings. He himself held this manor in King Edward's time, and might sell it."
 —*f. 153.*

LEUINUS holds four hides in *Muselai (Mursley)*. There is land to three ploughs: there are two there, and a third may be made. There are four villeins with two bordars; meadow for one plough. It is and was worth twenty shillings; in King Edward's time it was worth thirty shillings. LEUIN himself held this manor in King Edward's time, and might sell it.
 —*f. 153.*

IN STOOFALD HUNDRED, LEUINUS holds in *Mortone (Maid's Morton)* five hides for one manor. There is land to five ploughs. Two hides are in demesne, and there is half a plough there, and another and a-half may be made. Three villeins with two bordars have one plough and a-half, and half may yet be made. There are five bondmen, and one mill of ten shillings: meadow for two ploughs. The whole value is and was always forty shillings. LEUIN himself held this manor in King Edward's time, and might sell it.—*f. 153.*

IN ROVELAI HUNDRED, LEUIN holds four hides in *Bechentone (Beachington)* for a manor. There is land to four ploughs. One hide is in the demesne, and there are two ploughs there; and five villeins with six bordars have two ploughs. There are two bondmen: meadow for three ploughs. It is and was worth forty shillings; in King Edward's time it was worth fifty shillings. The same LEUIN held this manor in King Edward's time, and might sell it.—*f. 153.*

IN MOSLAI HUNDRED, Godwin, the priest, holds of LEUIN one virgate

in *Wavendone*. There is land to four oxen. There are three bordars, and meadow for four oxen. It is and was worth two shillings; in King Edward's time it was worth five shillings. LEUWIN himself held it in King Edward's time, and might sell it.—*f.* 153.

IN STOOFALD HUNDRED, a certain cripple holds of the king in alms *Euresel* (*Evershaw*) for one hide. There is land to two ploughs, and they are there with two villeins. It is and was always worth twenty shillings. LEUWIN himself held it in King Edward's time.—*f.* 153.

IN MOSLAI HUNDRED, LEUWINUS CHAUA holds of the king one hide in *Wauculone* (*Wavendone*). There is land to one plough; and it is there with three villeins and five bordars. There is one bondman, and meadow for one plough; pannage for fifty hogs. It is and was always worth ten shillings. LEUWIN himself, the king's bailiff, held this land, and might sell it.—*f.* 153.

IN SIGELAI HUNDRED, LEUWIN OARA holds of the king one hide and one virgate in *Suivinstone* (*Simpson*.) There is land to one plough, and it is there with two villeins and two bordars: meadow for one plough. It is and was always worth ten shillings. LEUWIN himself held it in King Edward's time, and might sell it.—*f.* 153.

IN ELESBERIE HUNDRED, LEUWINUS holds of the king half a hide in *Waudene* (*Wendover*). There is land to one plough; there is half there and a-half may be made. There is one bordar. Pannage for thirty hogs, and ten shillings rent. It is and was worth ten shillings. LEUWINUS himself held it in King Edward's time and might sell it.—*f.* 153.

Beside these, many vassals and under tenants of LEWINUS DE NEWHAM came to hold of King William, viz. :—

IN BONESTONE HUNDRED, Chetel holds *Lannedene* (*Lavedon*).

IN MOSLAI HUNDRED, Cratel holds *Middletone* (*Milton or Middleton-Keynes*.)

IN RISBERG HUNDRED, Harding holds in *Horsedune* (*Horsandon*).

IN DUSTENBERG HUNDRED, Suarting and Harding hold in *Bradcham* (*Bradenham*).

IN ERLAI HUNDRED, Suarting holds in *Cetendone* (*Chaddington*).

IN SIGELAI HUNDRED, Suarting holds *Caldecote*.

IN COTESHALE HUNDRED, Godwin, the Beadle, holds *Soleburie* (*Soulbury*).

OXFORDSHIRE.

IN LEVECANOLE HUNDRED, LEWINUS holds of the king thirteen hides in *Chencore* (*Chinnor*), land to eleven ploughs. There are two in the demesne and four bondmen; and twenty-six villeins, with two bordars, have eight ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow. Wood five quarentens long, and three quarentens broad. It was worth six pounds; now it is worth ten pounds.

The same holds *Cowclie* (*Cowley*) of the king. There are four hides and a half there. Land to ten ploughs. There is one hide of Warland in the demesne, and one plough and two bondmen; and twenty villeins, with five bordars, have eight ploughs. There is a mill of forty shillings; coppice four quarentens long and two quarentens broad: and there are two fisheries of eight shillings and ten acres of meadow. It was and is worth one hundred shillings. The same LEUINUS held these lands freely in King Edward's time.

LEWINUS holds of the king five hides in *Hantwege* (*Hantwell*). Land to eight ploughs. Now in the demesne are three ploughs and six bondmen; and twenty villeins, with two bordars, have seven ploughs. There are fourteen acres of meadow. It was worth one hundred shillings; now it is worth seven pounds. The same held it.—*f. 160 b.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

IN THE LAND OF THE CHURCH OF WINCHCOMBE, BERNITONE HUNDRED, Elsi de Ferendone holds of this abbey $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides in *Wenric* (*Winrush*). Rolle who held it, and gave it to the abbey, might, with that

land, go to whom he would. There are 5 ploughs in the demesne, and 1 villein, and 7 bordars, with 1 plough, and 10 bondsmen, and a mill and a half of 12s. 6d. It is worth altogether £8. Of this land Uluric held 2 hides for a manor; and Toni held 5 virgates for a manor; and LEUINUS held 1 virgate for a manor. This manor, which Elsi holds of the abbot, wrongly lay in *Salmonesberie* Hundred, after Rolle was dead. It now lies in *Bernitone* Hundred, by the verdict of the jury of that Hundred.—*f.* 165 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF ST. PETER OF WESTMINSTER, LEUINUS held half a hide in *Chincmertune* (*Kemerton*): In *Terige*, LEUINUS held half a hide.—*f.* 166.

IN THE LAND OF GILBERT, BISHOP OF LISIEUX, IN LANGETREW HUNDRED, Hugh, the elder, holds *Redmerton* (*Rodmarton*) of Gilbert, and he of the King. There are 2 hides: there are 2 ploughs in the demesne, and 1 villein, and 2 bordars, and a priest, with 1 plough. There are 2 bondmen. It was worth £4; now it is worth £3. LEUINUS held it of King Edward. The same Hugh holds *Lessesberge* (*Lasborough*) of the bishop. LEUINUS held it. There are 5 hides; there is one plough in the demesne, and 5 villeins, and a priest, with 2 ploughs. There are 7 bondmen. It was worth £10; now it is worth 50s.—*f.* 166 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF ROGER DE LACI, Roger holds *Suintone* (*Swindon*), and his mother held it as her dower. There are 6 hides. Godric and LEUIN held it for 2 manors. There are 3 ploughs in the demesne, and 9 villeins, and 6 bordars, and a mill of 10 shillings. It was worth £8; now it is worth £9. The same Roger holds *Achlie* (*Oakley, in Cirencester.*) There are 1½ hides. LEUINUS held it. Girard now holds it of Roger. There are 2 ploughs in the demesne, and 2 villeins, with a priest, having 2½ ploughs. There are 9 bondmen. It was worth £4; now it is worth £3.

IN SALESMANESBERIE HUNDRED, the same Roger holds *Sclostire* (*Lower Slaughter.*) There are 3 hides. Oñā and LEUINUS held it for 2 manors, and they might go whither they would. There are 4 ploughs in

the demesne, and 4 bordars, and 8 bondsmen, and a mill of 12s. It is and was worth £6. Of these 3 hides, 1 hide was taxed at 10s. every year for the King's use.—f. 168.

IN THE LAND OF DURAND OF GLOUCESTER, GRIBBOLDESTOU HUNDRED, Durand holds, and Anschilil of him *Dedmertone* (*Didmarton*.) There are 3 hides taxed. LEUINUS held it of Earl Harold. There are 3 ploughs in the demesne, and 8 bordars, with 1 plough, and 4 bondmen, and 6 acres of meadow. It was worth 30s. ; now it is worth 40s.

IN CELFLEDETORNE HUNDRED, the same Durand holds, and Walter of him *Chienecote* (*Scisincot*.) There are 2½ hides. LEUINUS and LEUIN held it for 2 manors. There are 2 ploughs in the demesne, and 4 bordars. It was worth 40s. ; now it is worth 60s.—f. 168, b.

IN THE LAND OF ANSFRID DE COMELIES, RESPIGETE HUNDRED, the same Ansfrid holds *Elchestane* (*Elkstone*.) Two LEUINI held it for 2 manors. There are 4½ hides. The same Ansfrid holds, and Turstin of him, *Side*. LEUINUS held it of King Edward. There are 3 hides taxed. There are 2 ploughs in the demesne, and 1 villein, with a priest, and 3 bordars, with 1 plough, and 6 bondmen, and 4 acres of meadow. It was worth £4 ; now it is worth 40s.—f. 169, b.

IN THE LAND OF THE KING'S THANES, BERNINTONE HUNDRED, Elsi de Ferendone holds of the King 3½ hides in *Wenrick* (*Winrush*) ; Aluric, and Tovi, and LEUINUS held them for 3 manors, and they might go whither they would. There are 5 ploughs in the demesne ; and 1 villein, and 7 bordars, with 1 plough. There are 10 bondmen, and a mill and a half of 12s. 6d. It was worth £3 ; now it is worth £8.—f. 170, b.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

IN THE LAND OF THE CHURCH OF WORCESTER, Durand holds two hides in the manor of *Westmencote* (*Westmacot*), at *Nortune* (*Norton*), and has one plough there, two bordars with one plough, and six acres of meadow. It was and is worth twenty shillings. LEWINUS held it as the Bishop's Radman.—f. 173.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

LANDS OF THE KING IN PLEGELIET HUNDRED, LEUWINUS '*Latinarius*' holds land in *Leofminstre* to the value of 25*s.*—*f.* 180.

LEWINUS '*Latinarius*' holds *Larpole*, Aeluric held it; 1 rod was waste; now there are 2 bordars, with 1 plough, valued at 3*s.*—*f.* 180, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF ROGER DE LACI, STEPLESET HUNDRED, Roger holds *Edreshope*, and Robert of him. Edwin, and LEUWINUS, and Lewar, held it for 3 manors, and they might go with it whither they would. It was rated for 1½ hides; there is 1 plough in the demesne, and 1 Frenchman with half a plough, and 1 servant with 2 ploughs; more might be there. In King Edward's time its value was 4*s.*, afterwards 30*s.*; now is 40*s.*—*f.* 185.

IN THE LAND OF ALURED OF SPAIN, PLEGELIET HUNDRED, Alured holds in the Vill *Torneberie* 1 hide; Leuric, LEUING, and Ernui, held it for 3 manors of waste land; there are 1½ ploughs, and 2 villeins with half a plough . . . and they might go where they would; value then 13*s.* 4*d.*, now 2*s.*—*f.* 186.

IN THE LAND OF DROGO, SON OF PONZ, WIMESTRUIL HUNDRED, Drogo holds *Hanlie*; LUING, Godwin, Eluard, held it for 3 manors, and could go whither they would; there is 1 hide, and 5½ virgates geldable. In the demesne there is 1 plough, and 4 bordars with 2 ploughs, and a third of a plough; there is 1 servant and 1 burgess, who paid 4*d.* It was valued at 13*s.*, now it is worth 12*s.*; Andelam holds it.—*f.* 186, *b.*

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

IN THE LAND OF HARDWIN DE SCALERS, IN ERNINGFORD HUNDRED, LEUINGUS holds in *Basingborne* from Hardwin 1 hide; there is land to 1 plough, and it is there with 2 bordars; meadow for 2 cows. Its value was and is 30*s.*, in King Edward's time it was worth 40*s.*—*f.* 198, *b.*

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

IN THE LANDS OF EUDO, SON OF HUBERT, Ulfecb had 2 carucates of land in the manor of *Hambertune* (*Hammerton*) that paid geld; now Eudo, the king's steward, has them. Alich and LEUINE have 3 hides. The soke is in Leightonstone Hundred. This land Eudo possesses, and the king has the soke over it. Now within this manor there are 3 ploughs on 3 hides of land, and 26 villeins who have 6 ploughs. Here are 60 acres of meadow and 10 acres of coppice wood; 2 knights hold 2 hides of this land, and have there 2 ploughs. The whole manor in King Edward's time was worth £12, and is of the same value now.—*f.* 205, *b.*

BEDFORDSHIRE.

IN THE LAND OF THE ABBEY OF RAMSEY, CLISTONE HUNDRED, LEUINUS holds 1 hide in *Clistone* from the abbot. Land to half a plough; meadow for half a plough; it was and is valued at 10s., in King Edward's time it was worth 20s. He could not separate himself from the Church.—*f.* 210, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF WALTER FLANDERS, BICHELESWADE HUNDRED, Oderic holds 1 hide and 1 virgate in *Stratone*; there is land to half a plough, and another plough and a half might be there; there are 3 bordars, and meadow to 1 plough. Its value is, and always was, 10s. LEUINUS, a thane of King Edward, held this land, and he could give or sell it. This land was in *Langeord* manor. Hugo holds 1 virgate of Walter in *Estuniche*, land to 3 oxen, and they are there with 1 bordar and a mill of 13s. It is, and always was, valued at 16s. This land was held by LEUINUS, a thane of King Edward. Walter himself holds *Langefer* manor; he is taxed for 10 hides. There is land to 16 ploughs; in the demesne are 4 hides and 1 virgate, and there are there 4 ploughs and 5 might be; there are 12 villeins, 7 bordars, 5 servants, with 9 ploughs; 2 more might be there; 2 mills of 26s., 8s., and meadow to 16 ploughs; 2 more might be there;

pasture of the value of 6s.; there are 300 cattle, wood to 16 swine. The whole value is £15 10s. when received £10; in King Edward's time it had been valued at £15. LEUUNUS, a thane of King Edward, held it for a manor. 1 sokeman lives there with 1 hide, and can go where he likes. In the same vill, Alric holds of Walter 1 virgate; there is land for 4 oxen, and they are there; pasture for 4 cows valued at 5s., when received, 3s.; in King Edward's time it had been valued at 10s. This land was held by LEUUNUS, a thane of King Edward, in mortgage.—*f.* 215. *b.*

LAND OF WILLIAM THE CHAMBERLAIN, IN THE HALF HUNDRED OF STANBURGE, William holds *Totenhou* of the King for 1 hide and half a virgate. Land to 6 ploughs. In the demesne are 3 hides and 3 virgates; there is 1 plough; and 4 villeins have 3 ploughs; there are 4 bordars and 4 servants, and a mill of 3s.; meadow to 3 ploughs, wood for 20 swine. Valued at 50s., and the same when received. In the time of King Edward it had been valued at £8. This manor LEUUNUS held from Earl Wallef.—*f.* 216.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

IN THE KING'S ALMS LAND, IN FOXLE HUNDRED, LEWINUS, the priest, holds of the king one virgate of land in *Eteustone* (*Adstone*). Half a plough can be there. It is worth six shillings.—*f.* 222, *b.*

IN THE EARL OF MORTAGNE'S LAND, IN WARDUNE HUNDRED, *Radulf* holds one hide and a half and the fifth part of one hide in *Tifeld* (*Tiffeld*). There is land for four ploughs. There is one plough with one villein. It was worth five shillings; now it is worth ten shillings. Biscop and LEUING held it freely.—*f.* 223.

IN NIWEBOLD HUNDRED, *William* holds three virgates of land in *Brocole*, (*Brockhall*), and in *Miscote* (*Muscote*.) There is land for two ploughs. In demesne there is one plough, and six bordars have another. There are six acres of meadow. It was and is worth forty shillings. Leuric and LEUUNUS held it freely.—*f.* 223, *b.*

IN GRAVESENDE HUNDRED, *Robert* holds two hides in *Nortot* (*Nortoft*); there is land for four ploughs, in demesne there is one with one serf; and four villeins and three bordars have one plough. There are eight acres of meadow, and a mill rendering eight pence. It was worth three shillings; now it is worth thirty shillings. A church pertains to this land, with one virgate of land in *Gisleburg* (*Guilesborough*), and the site of a mill, with the third part of one virgate in *Holewelle* (*Hollowell*). These are waste. LEUINUS held it freely.—*f.* 224.

IN ROBERT DE OILG'S LAND, IN CLAILEA HUNDRED, *Robert* holds half a hide, and the fifth part of one hide in *Prestone* (*Purston*); there is land for one plough and a half, and as much is there with four villeins and two bordars; there are eight acres of meadow. It was worth ten shillings; now it is worth twelve shillings. LEUINUS held it and could go wherever he pleased. But the King used to have the soc thereof.—*f.* 225.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

IN GUTLACIS WARPETAKE, the king holds *Bichesbie* (*Bittesby*). LEUINUS held it in King Edward's time. There are 5 carucates; land to 4 ploughs. In the demesne is 1 carucate, and 10 villeins, with 3 bordars, have 2 ploughs. There are 20 acres of meadow. It was valued at 30s., now it is worth 40s.—*f.* 230, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF THE EARL OF MELLENT, the Earl holds *Ailestone* (*Aileston*), of the king. There is 1 hide and the sixth part of a hide. There were 14 ploughs in King Edward's time. In the demesne are 2 ploughs and 1 maid servant, and there are 14 villeins; and 5 bordars have 5 ploughs. There are 4 mills of 48s., and 60 acres of meadow: it was valued at £3, now it is worth £4.—*f.* 231, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNIL, GOSSECOTE WAPENTAKE, Hugo holds 9 carucates of land in *Turchillestone*. There is land to 4 ploughs; in the demesne are 2 ploughs and 4 servants; and 4 villeins have

6 ploughs; there is a mill of 3s., a wood 2 miles long and half a mile broad. It was valued at 30s., now it is worth £4; LEUINUS held it freely.—*f.* 232.

IN THE LAND OF ROBERT DE BUCI GUTLACISTAN WAPENTAKE, Robert held in King Edward's time *Donitone, Castle Donington*; land for $7\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; there were 6 ploughs; in the demesne are 2 ploughs; and 7 villeins, and 9 sokemen with 4 bordars have $4\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs. There are 16 acres of meadow; it was valued at 20s., now it is worth 60s. LEUINUS held it freely.—*f.* 234.

IN THE LAND OF GEOFFRY DE WIRCE, FRANELAND, WAPENTAKE, Geoffry holds *Medaltone (Melton Moby)*. In *Estewelle (Eartwell)*, there are 7 hides and 1 carucate, in one of which hides is land for $14\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; in the demesne are 4 ploughs and 4 servants; and 20 villeins, with 2 priests and 14 bordars have $6\frac{1}{2}$ ploughs; a market yielding 20s., and there are 2 mills of 14s. and 20 acres of meadow; there is a wood 1 quarenteen long by 1 broad. It was valued at 100s., now it is worth £8. To this manor belonged the following:—

In *Fradebi (Frecheley Fraby)*, 10 carucates of land and 30 acres of meadow. In *Worebi (Watnaby)*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates and an oxgang of land. In *Burtone (Burton)*, 12 carucates and half an oxgang. In *Chirchebi*—8 carucates. In *Chirchebi (Kirby Bellers)* $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates. In *Estenuelle (Estwell)*, 6 carucates and 10 acres of meadow. In *Gontebi (Goodby)*, 6 carucates: all these, in King Edward's time, produced 68 ploughs; and there were 20 acres of meadow; now there are 100 sokemen, with 10 villeins; and 13 bordars have 43 ploughs. The total value received £4 10s. This land was held by Leuric, the son of LEUIN, who, in King Edward's time, had therein sac and soke.

IN GOSSECOTE WAPENTAKE, Willelmus holds *Burtone (Burton)*, of Godfrey, with sac and soke. There are 5 carucates of land, and there were 3 ploughs; 9 sokemen have 3 ploughs. There are 40 acres of meadow. It was valued at 5s., now it is worth 20s. LEUINUS held it freely. Wil-

Ielmus and Roger hold of Geoffry 8 carucates and 2 oxgangs of land in *Stachetone* (*Stockeston*), belonging to *Medeltone* (*Melton*). Here are 5 carucates; in the demesne is half a carucate; and 16 sokemen, with 2 bordars, have 5 ploughs; there are 30 acres of meadow. It was valued at 30s., now it is worth 40s.; Leuric son of LEUUNUS held it freely.—*f.* 235, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF EARL HUGH, GUTLACISTAN WAPENTAKE, LEUUNUS holds of the Earl 1 hide in *Burtone* (*Burton*). The soke belongs to *Lucteburne* (*Loughborough*). In the demesne is 1 plough and 1 villain, with two bordars, and 20 acres of meadow.

IN THE LAND OF EARL MELLENT, the Earl holds *Turald*, and he has 4 villeins there in the demense, with land to 1 plough; and 5 sokemen have 1 villain, and 2 bordars have 2 ploughs and 6 acres of meadow. Value 20s. This joins, or is part of, *Aileston*. Alnod holds of the Earl 4 carucates of land adjoining *Aileston*. In the demesne is 1 plough and 2 villeins, and 3 bordars have there 1 plough; there are 2 acres of brushwood, of which Willelmus has the soke for 2*d.* a year. Total value 20s. LEUUNUS held it in King Edward's time.—*f.* 237.

WARWICKSHIRE.

IN THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER, MERETON HUNDRED, the Bishop holds in *Flechenho* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides of land, and LEUUNUS holds it of him. The arable land maintains 2 ploughs. There are 2 villeins and 1 bordar with 1 plough. There are 6 acres of meadow. In King Edward's time and afterwards, it was worth 10s., now it is worth 20s.—*f.* 238, *b.*

Briestuin, in King Edward's time, held in *Alvestone*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Archbishop Eldred had on this land *soc*, *sac*, *thol*, *thcam*, and all forfeitures besides those 4 which the king had throughout the whole kingdom. This is shown by his sons LEUUNUS, Edmar, and 4 others; they know not of whom he held the land, whether of the Church or of Earl Leofric, yet

they say they hold of Earl Leofric, and are able to carry themselves with the land to whom they please. Britnod and Alwi held other $7\frac{1}{2}$ hides in Alvestone in King Edward's time. The county know not of whom they held. But Bishop Wolstan says that he bargained for this land in the presence of 4 sheriffs, and had thenceforth writs of King William and warranty of the county of Warwick.—*f.* 238, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF BAIEUX, the Bishop of Baieux holds of the King *Arce* (*Arron*), and Stephen of him. LEUUNUS, a freeman, held it there at $7\frac{1}{4}$ hides. The arable land employs 7 ploughs; 2 are in the demesne; there are 8 villeins, and ten bordars, with 4 ploughs. A mill pays 6s. 8d., and there are 30 acres of meadow; there is wood 1 mile long, and 2 furlongs wood. In King Edward's time it was worth 60s., and afterwards 40s., now it is worth £4.

IN THE LAND OF THE EARL OF MELLENT, STANLEI HUNDRED, the Earl himself holds in *Malvertone* (*Milverton*), 2 hides save 1 virgate. LEUUNUS held it, and was a free man. The arable land maintains 8 ploughs; 1 is in the demesne; and 2 bondmen, and 1 villein and 5 bordars have 1 plough. There are 30 acres of meadow, with a mill which pays 50s. It was worth 40s.; it is now worth 100s.

The Earl himself holds in *Erburberie* (*Herburbury*) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides. LEUUNUS and Alric held it, and were able to sell, but not to depart with the land. The arable land maintains 10 ploughs; 1 is in the demesne; with 1 bondman and 9 villeins, and 6 bordars have 4 ploughs. In King Edward's time it was worth 100s.; afterwards 60s.; now it is worth 100s.—*f.* 239, *b.*

IN COLESHELLE HUNDRED, the Earl himself holds in *Celitone* (*Shutenton*) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides and LEUUNUS of him. Celred and Godric held it, and were freemen. The arable maintains 3 ploughs; 1 is in the demesne; and 2 bondmen, and 7 villeins, and 4 bordars have 2 ploughs. Half a mill pays 5s. There are 8 acres of meadow and there is a wood half a mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. It is worth 20s.

The Earl himself holds in *Bortone* (*Burton upon Dunsmore*) 5 hides and

Ingalf of him. The arable land maintains 8 ploughs; 3 are in the demesne; and 7 bondmen, and 13 villeins and 11 bordars have 3 ploughs and a half, and 1 soldier has a plough and a half. There are 50 acres of meadow. It was valued at 60s.; now it is worth 70s. LEUINUS held it freely in King Edward's time.

The Earl himself holds in *Socheberge* (*Shuckburg Superiors*) 4 hides, and Herlevin of him. The arable land maintains 4 ploughs; 2 are in the demesne, and 2 bondmen; and 8 villeins and 6 bordars have 2 ploughs and a half. There are 6 acres of meadow. It was worth 40s., and afterwards 30s.; now it is worth 50s. LEUINUS held it freely in King Edward's time.—*f.* 240.

IN MERITONE HUNDRED, The earl holds in *Cubitone* (*Cubbington*), 3 hides, and Boscher of him. The arable land maintains 3 ploughs; 1 is in the demesne with 3 bordars. There are 8 acres of meadow. It was worth 40s., now it is worth 30s. LEUINUS and Chetelbern held it freely in King Edward's time.—*f.* 240. *b.*

IN THE LAND OF ROBERT DE STRATFORD, PATELAU HUNDRED, LEUING holds in *Offeworde* (*Offorde, near Wootton Watren*). The arable land maintains 1 plough in the inland, and he has there 1 plough. It was and is worth 10s.—*f.* 242. *b.*

IN THE LAND OF GOISFRID DE WIRCE, BOMELAU HUNDRED, Goisfrid holds of the King *Chirkeberie* (*Monks Kirby*). There are 15 hides. The arable land maintains 20 ploughs; 7 are in the demesne, and 6 bondmen and 2 bondwomen; and 41 villeins and 2 bordars and 2 priests have 21 ploughs. There are 40 acres of meadow. In this manor the Monks of St. Nicholas at Angiers have 2 ploughs. There are there 22 villeins and 6 bordars with 5 ploughs. The whole was worth 100s. and afterwards 40s., now it is worth £10. LEUINUS held it freely.

The same Goisfrid holds *Newebold* (*Newbold-on-Avon*); there are 8 hides. The arable land maintains 16 ploughs; 3 are in the demesne and 2 bondmen; and 25 villeins and 8 bordars have 11 ploughs. It was and is worth 100s. LEUINUS held it freely.

The same Goisfrid holds *Feniniwebold*. There are 8 hides. The arable land maintains 16 ploughs; 4 are in the demesne and 8 bondmen; and 26 villeins and 3 bordars have 10 ploughs. There are 10 acres of meadow. It was and is worth £7. LEUINUS held it freely.

IN MERTON HUNDRED, Aluric holds of Goisfrid 3 hides in *Apelford* (*Hopsford*). The arable land maintains 3 ploughs. There are 6 villeins and 2 bondmen, and 5 acres of meadow. It was worth 20s., now it is worth 30s. The same Aluric held it. LEUINUS held freely all the above-mentioned lands and was able to go whither he would.—*f.* 243, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF OSBURN, SON OF RICHARD, PATELAU HUNDRED, Orso holds of the said Osbern 3 hides in *Wilmecote* (*Wilnecote*); the arable land maintains 4 ploughs; 2 are in the demesne and 2 bondmen; and 2 villeins and 2 bordars have 2 ploughs. There are 24 acres of meadow. It was worth 30s., now it is worth 60s. LEUINUS DODA held it freely in King Edward's time.

IN BERICESTON HUNDRED, William holds of Osbern *Mollitone* (*Mollington*). There are 5 hides. The arable land maintains 5 ploughs; 1 is in the demesne, and there are 4 villeins and 5 bordars with 1 plough; there are 20 acres of meadow. It was worth 40s., now it is worth 60s. The mother of LEUIN DE NIUEHAM held this land freely in King Edward's time.—*f.* 244

STAFFORDSHIRE.

IN THE LAND OF ROBERT DE STAFFORD, PIREHOLLE HUNDRED, Robert holds 2 hides in *Sette*, and Gilbert of him. LEUINUS, the Bishop, and Omar had sac and soc. O. had it from the King. There is land for 4 ploughs. There is 1 plough there, with six villeins and 4 bordars, and 2 . . . There is a mill of 3s. and there are 12 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of wood. Value 10s.—*f.* 248 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF THE KING'S THIEGNS, PEREHOLLE HUNDRED,

LEUUNG holds *Morlestone*; Alric and Edric held it in King Edward's time. There is 1 hide; land to 3 ploughs. There is 1 acre of meadow, and a wood 2 quarenteens long by as many broad. Value 5s.

The same LEUING holds *Wcnnitone*. There is 1 virgate. Land to 1 plough. There are 2 villeins with 1 bordar, and half an acre of meadow, and a wood of 3 quarenteens long by 2 broad. Value 2s.—f. 250 b.

SHROPSHIRE.

IN THE LAND OF EARL ROGER, WEME HUNDRED, William Pantulf holds *Weme*, which LEUUNUS, Alveva, and Ælviva held for four manors; they were free. Here are four hides geldable. There is arable land for eight ox teams. In demesne is one team and there are two serfs, four villiens, and eight boors, with one team. Here is a hawk-aerie, and a wood, which will fatten one hundred Swine. In King Edward's time the manor was worth twenty-seven shillings, now it is worth forty shillings. William found it waste.—f. 257.

William de Maldeberg holds *Wavre* (*Wauve*). LEUUN and Eldric held it for two manors and were free. Here is one hide geldable. There is arable land for three ox teams. Here two radmen have one team with three boors. The wood will fatten sixty swine. In King Edward's time the manor was worth twenty-three shillings, now it is worth ten shillings. William found it waste.

The same William holds *Derintune* (*Dorrington*). LEUUN and Edric held it for two manors and were free. Here is one hide geldable. There is arable land for three ox teams. Here one radman has one team and one boor. The wood will fatten one hundred swine. In King Edward's time it was worth fourteen shillings, now it is worth eight shillings. William found it waste.—f. 257 b.

CHESHIRE.

IN WIVALESTON HUNDRED, the same William holds *Salhale* (*Little Sanghall*). LEUVINUS held it, and was a free man. There are six hides rateable to the gelt. The land is six carucates; one and a half carucate are in demesne, and there are one serf and seven villeins, and one radman and four bordars, with three carucates and a half, and there is a fishery. In King Edward's time it was worth twenty shillings, and afterwards twenty-two; now it is worth forty-five shillings.—*f. 265.*

IN WARMUNDESTONE HUNDRED, the same William holds *Wistekestone* (*Wistanston*). LEUVINUS and Osmer held it for two manors, waste, and were free. There are three virgates rateable to the gelt; the land is two carucates; one and a half are in the demesne, and there are three neatherds and one villein, with half a carucate and one bordar; there is one perch of meadow; and a wood half a league long and the same broad. It was worth eight shillings, now it is worth ten shillings.—*f. 265 b.*

IN BOCHELAN HUNDRED, the same William holds *Stabeli* (*Over Tabley*). LEUVINUS held it, and was a free man. There is a third part of a hide rateable to the gelt; the land is one carucate; it was and is waste; there is a wood half a league long and forty perches broad. It was worth ten shillings.—*f. 266.*

IN CHESTER HUNDRED, Hugh de Mara holds of Earl Hugh Bigot *Lee* (*Overlegh, Netherlegh*). LEUVINUS held it. There is a virgate of land rateable to the gelt; there are two villeins and one bordar, with half a carucate. It was worth, in King Edward's time, ten shillings, now it is worth eight shillings. The same Hugh holds *Bruge* (*HANBRIDGE*). LEUVINUS held it. There is one carucate of land. The Earl found it waste. It is rateable to the geld. Two bordars there have half a carucate. It was and is worth three shillings.—*f. 266 b.*

The same Bigot holds *Wibaldelai* (*Wimbaldsteyn*). LEUVINUS held

it, and was free. There is a virgate of land rateable to the gelt. The land is one carucate. One radman there has half a carucate, and two serfs with one villein. It is worth two shillings. It was waste, and so the Earl found it.—*f. 266 b.*

Randal holds of the Earl *Tatune (Tatton)*; the same is in the demesne. LEUVINUS held it; there is one-sixth part of a hide rateable to the gelt. The land is half a carucate, and there are on it one radman, two serfs, two villeins, and four bordars. There is a wood one league long, and the same broad; there is a house in WICH waste; it is worth three shillings.—*f. 267.*

DERBYSHIRE.

IN THE LANDS OF HENRY DE FERRERS, in *Winsterne (Winster)*, LEUING and Raven had twelve oxgangs of land to be taxed. Land to twelve oxen. Cola, a vassal of Henry, has there seven villeins and twelve bordars, having four ploughs. Coppice wood half a mile long and four quarters broad. Value in King Edward's time and now, twenty shillings.—*f. 274.*

In *Sudtune (Sutton)*, Tori, Elwold, Urban, LEUVINUS, and Edric had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. There are now three ploughs in the demesne, and nine villeins having seven ploughs. There is a church and a priest, and one mill of ten shillings, and twenty-four acres of meadow. Value in King Edward's time and now, sixty shillings. Wazelin holds it.—*f. 274 b.*

In *Braidelei (Bradley)*, Aluric and LEUVINUS had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. Eleven villeins and six bordars have there four ploughs and one acre of meadow. Wood pasture one mile long and one broad. Value in King Edward's time forty shillings, and now twenty.—*f. 274 b.*

In *Burnulfestune (Burnorton)*, and *Bereuardescote (Barwardsote)* Gamel ten oxgangs, Aluric two oxgangs, Elric two oxgangs, Ledmer one oxgang, LEUING one oxgang, had in the whole two carucates of land to be taxed

Land to three ploughs. There are now three ploughs in demesne ; and eight villeins and one bordar have four ploughs. There are thirty-six acres of meadow, and an equal quantity of coppice wood. Value in King Edward's time, forty shillings, now thirty shillings. Henry holds it.—*f. 275 b.*

IN THE LAND OF WILLIAM PEVEREL, in *Bradewelle* (*Bradwell*), LEUING, Sprot, and Owine, had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There are now in the demesne two ploughs ; and eight villeins have two ploughs. Value in King Edward's time twenty shillings, now thirty shillings.—*f. 276.*

In *Heslebee* (*Haslabee*), and *Litun* (*Litton*), LEUINE had three carucates of land and a-half to be taxed. Land to as many ploughs. There is now one plough in the demesne ; and three villeins with half a plough. There are two acres of meadow, and an equal quantity of coppice wood. Value in King Edward's time twenty shillings : now four shillings.—*f. 276.*

In *Watrefeld* (*Waterfield*), LEUINUS had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. It is waste.—*f. 276.*

IN THE LAND OF THE KING, in *Onestune* (*Unston*) and *Normantune*, LEUINE and Edwin had seven oxgangs of land and four acres to be taxed. Land to twelve oxen. There is now one plough in the demesne ; and six villeins and four bordars have four ploughs. There is a church and a priest, and there are two mills of four shillings, and two acres and a-half of meadow. Wood pasture half-a-mile long and half broad. Value in King Edward's time thirteen shillings : now twenty shillings.—*f. 272.*

IN THE LAND OF ROGER DE BUSLI, in *Bectune* (*Beighton*), Swain had six oxgangs and a-half to be taxed. There is land to one plough and a-half now there are there four ploughs and eleven villeins. It was formerly worth twenty shillings, now it is worth thirty-two shillings. Roger holds it and LEWINE under him.

In *Dore*, LEWIN had two oxgangs of land to be taxed. There is land

to one plough. It was formerly worth twenty shillings, now it is worth sixty-fourpence.—*f.* 278.

IN THE LAND OF THE KING'S THEGNS, in *Estune (Aston)*, Tolf had five oxgangs and a-half of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There are now two sokemen and six villeins and one bordar having three ploughs. There are two acres of meadow; and there is wood pasture seven quarentens long and four quarentens broad. Value in King Edward's time and now twenty shillings. LEUIN holds it of the king.—*f.* 278 *b.*

In *Riselci (Risley)*, LEUINUS had five oxgangs and a third part of one oxgang to be taxed. His son now holds it under the king. There are ten acres of meadow; wood pasture nine quarentens long and one quarenten and a-half broad. Value, in King Edward's time, ten shillings and eight pence: now five shillings and four pence.—*f.* 278 *b.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

LEUIN, son of ALUIN, had soc and sac, and thol and theam, and the customary two pence to the King.—*f.* 280 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF EARL HUGH, in *Chinestan (Kinston)* LEUIN and Richard had three oxgangs of land to be taxed. Land to ten oxen. One sokeman has now there, under Earl Hugh, half a plough and nine acres of meadow. Value in King Edward's time thirty shillings: now ten shillings.—*f.* 282 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN, in *Elvestun (Elston)* LEUIN and Pilewin had two oxgangs of land to be taxed. Land to four oxen. One villein and three bordars have there one plough. There are twelve acres of meadow. Value, in King Edward's time and now, ten shillings. Ravenfort and Arnegrim hold it under the Bishop.—*f.* 283 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF ROGER DE BUSLI, soke of the same place, LEUING, Torchil, and Leuric had seven oxgangs of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. Bernard, a vassal of Roger, has there one plough; and nine soke-

men, who hold half a carucate of this land, and seven villeins and five bordars have three ploughs and a-half. There are six acres of meadow and ten acres of wood pasture. Value in King Edward's time fifty shillings: now twenty-five shillings.—*f.* 285 *b.*

IN RUSHCLIFF WAPENTAKE in *Turmodestun* (*Thrumpton*) LEUIN and Elnod had seven oxgangs of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. Roger has there one plough and three sokemen; and two villeins and two bordars, have one plough and a-half. Value in King Edward's time forty shillings; now twenty shillings.—*f.* 286.

IN THE LAND OF WILLIAM PEVEREL, in *Sibetorp* (*Sibthorp*), LEUINE and Turber had four oxgangs of land to be taxed. Land to thirteen oxen. Robert, a vassal of William, has there one plough, and five villeins with one plough, and one mill of twenty pence, and seventeen acres of meadow. Value in King Edward's time forty shillings: now twenty-four shillings.—*f.* 287.

IN THE LAND OF ILBERT DE LACI, in *Aslactone* (*Aslackton*) LEVING had one oxgang of land to be taxed, with sac and soc. Land to half a plough. Ularic holds it of Ilbert, and he has there two draft oxen, and two sokemen and one bordar, having half a plough and eight acres of meadow. Value in King Edward's time five shillings and four pence; the same now.—*f.* 291.

YORKSHIRE.

IN THE CITY OF YORK, the Earl of Mortagne has 14 mansions and 2 stalls in the Butchary, and the Church of St. Cross. Osbern, the son of Boso, had these and whatever belonged to them granted to him. They had been the mansions of Sonulfus, the Priest, Morulfus, Sterrus, Esnarrus, Gamel, with drenges, Archil, Turfin, Ligulfus, and LEUINGUS, the Priest, [had 2 of them.]—*f.* 298.

IN THE LAND OF ILBERT DE LACI, LEUUNUS had 6 carucates of land to be taxed in *Hoctun* [*Houghton*], and there may be 4 ploughs there. Ilbert has now there 3 ploughs and 14 villeins; and 4 bordars have 6 ploughs. Value in King Edward's time, 100s.: now £4.—*f.* 316.

IN STAINCROSS WAPENTAKE in *Combreworde* (*Cumberworth*), LEUUNUS and Elric had 1 carucate of land to be taxed. Ilbert now has it, and it is waste. Value in King Edward's time, 6s.—*f.* 317.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

IN THE CITY OF LINCOLN, in King Edward's time, were twelve laymen that had sac and soc—*viz.*, Hardecnut, Suartin, son of Grimbold, Ulf, son of Suertebrand (who had thol and theam), Walraven, Aluold, Britric, Guret, Ulbert, Godrie, son of Edeva, Siuuard the priest, LEUUNE the priest, Aldene the priest. At the survey were still the same number of laymen having like sac and soc. Suardinc, in place of his father, Hardecnut—Suartinc; Sortebrand, in place of his father Ulf; Agemund, in place of Walraven his father; Alwold Godwin, son of Brictric; Norman Crassus, in place of Guret; Ulbert, brother of Ulf, who is yet alive; Peter de Valonges, in place of Godrie, son of Ediva; Ulnod the priest, in place of Siward the priest; Buruolt, in place of his father LEUUNE, now a monk [held 11 mansions]; Leuudin, son of Reueuc, in place of Aldene the priest.—*f.* 336.

IN THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF STAMFORD, LEUUNUS had nine messuages. Alured now has them. LEWIN had likewise one messuage subject to all customary payments, which Wido de Rembudeurt now has untaxed.—*f.* 336 *b.*

LEUUNE, son of Aluune, had sac and soc, and thol and theam.—*f.* 337.

IN THE LAND OF HUGH, SON OF BALDRIC, Clac and LEUUNUS had ten oxgangs to be taxed in *Terp* (*Thorpe*). Land to two ploughs and a-half. Gilbert, a vassal of Hugh, has there one plough and a-half and two

sokemen with five oxgangs of land and a-half and twelve villeins and five bordars, with one plough and a-half, and sixty acres of meadow. Value in King Edward's time sixty shillings : now fifty. Tallaged at ten shillings.—*f.* 356 *b.*

IN THE LAND OF OGER BRITO, in *Brune (Bourn)*, LEUUNUS had seven oxgangs to be taxed. There is half of the advowson of the church and six fisheries of twenty-four shillings, and two-parts of a mill of five shillings, and nine acres of meadow. Wood pasture one mile and eight quarentens long and four quarentens broad. Value, in King Edward's time and now, sixty shillings. Tallaged at twenty shillings.—*f.* 364 *b.*

ESSEX.

IN THE LAND OF EARL EUSTACE, ONGAR HUNDRED, LEUUNUS held *Stanfort* in the time of King Edward ; and, afterwards, Ingelric held the same for 1 manor and 9 hides. It is now held by the Earl in demesne for the like ; at all times there have been there 24 villeins ; formerly 2 bordars and 22 serfs ; now 17 bordars and 16 serfs ; formerly 16 teams in the demesne, when the Earl took seisin 7 ; now 5 ; at all times 15 teams of the homagers ; wood for 400 swine, 1 acre of meadow, 1 mill, 4 horses, 40 beasts, 11 swine, 233 sheep. It was worth £24, now it is worth £40.

LEUUNUS held *Laagafura*, in the time of King Edward for 1 hide and 40 acres ; Aluin held another part of the manor for 1 hide, and 40 acres but Ingelric added that part to his manor. At all times there have been there 7 villeins, 15 serfs, and 5½ teams in the demesne, and 5 teams of the homagers ; wood for 200 swine ; 37½ acres of meadow, 2 beasts, 11 swine, 80 sheep, 3 horses. It was worth £16, now it is worth £20.—*f.* 30, *b.*

IN THE HUNDRED OF CHILMSFORD, LEUUNUS held *Badluuen (Manor of Bassets or Videlwees in Baddow)* for 5 hides in King Edward's time. It is now held by Lambert of the Earl for the like. After the coming of the

king, this land was seized by Ingelric. There were in the manor 3 villeins, 4 bordars, and 6 serfs; there are now no villeins, 8 bordars, and 3 serfs.—*f.* 31.

IN THE LAND OF EARL ALAN, ONGAR HUNDRED, Alberic de Vere holds *Ronges* (*Beauchamp in Roding*) of Earl LEUUNUS; and Elsius held the same for a manor and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides. At all times there have been 2 villeins, 13 bordars, and 3 teams in the demesne, and one team of the homagers; wood for 200 swine, 1 acre of meadow. It was worth £4, now it is worth 100s.—*f.* 35, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF SWEIN OF ESSEX, CEFFEURADA HUNDRED, LEUUNUS holds *Kelituna* (Kennington Farm in *Keliton on Bretts Manor*) of Sunce. It was held by Ulstan in free tenure for a manor and 1 hide in King Edward's time. Then there were 3 bordars; now there are 4, 1 team, 1 cow, 2 beasts, 14 swine, 30 sheep; value 20s.—*f.* 48.

IN THE LAND OF ROGER DE OTBURVILLE, UTTELSFORD HUNDRED, LEUUNUS held *Archesdana* (*Arkesden*) in free tenure for a manor and 1 hide. Roger holds it in exchange. There were 2 villeins; now there is 1 villein. At all times there were 3 bordars; in the demesne when he got seisin there was no team; now there is one; the homagers had one team; now they have none. There are 7 acres of meadow, with wood for 10 swine. Formerly there was 1 beast and 19 sheep; now there is 1 foal, 14 swine, and 1 sheep. It was worth 40s., now it is worth 50s.—*f.* 52.

IN THE LAND OF HUGH DE MONTFORT, WINSTRE HUNDRED, Hugh holds *Legra* (Manor of Blind Knights in *Laver de la Haye*) in demesne. It was held by LEUUNUS, a free man of King Edward, for a manor and for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides and 10 acres. At all times there have been $1\frac{1}{2}$ teams in the demesne; now the homagers have half a team. There are now 3 bordars, there were 3 serfs; now there are none; at all times 3 cows. Formerly there were 20 sheep; now there are 60, 14 swine, 1 horse, and 6 goats. It was worth 50s., when Hugh got seisin 20s.—*f.* 53, *b.*

IN THE HUNDRED OF TURSTABLE, the same Hugh holds *Goldhangra* (*Goldanger*). It was held by LEUINUS POSTHAGRA for a manor and for 1 hide and 15 acres. Always 1 villein, and 6 bordars, and 4 serfs.—*f.* 54.

IN THE LAND OF GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILE, CHELMSFORD HUNDRED, Lessunus holds of Geoffry *Cingehalam* (*Chichual*) 1 virgate which was held by a free man in King Edward's time. At all times there have been 1 team and 5 acres of meadow. It is worth 5*s.*, and Leuric held, and still holds of Geoffry, 30 acres. Formerly there was half a team, and 7 acres of meadow. It is worth 3*s.* LEUINUS held and still holds 15 acres of meadow; it is worth 30*d.*; and Alstan has always held 10 acres and 3 acres of meadow. It is worth 2*s.*—*f.* 58, *b.*

IN THE HUNDRED OF TENDING, LEUINUS held *Mosa* (*Brese*) for a manor and 4 hides; now it is held by Geoffry in demesne. At all times there were 14 villeins, now there are 13 bordars—*f.* 59.

IN THE LAND OF RALPH BAINARD, CHELMSFORD HUNDRED, Germund holds *Baduen* (*Little Badon*) of Ralf. It had been held by LEUINUS for a manor and 4 hides. At all times there have been 2 villeins, 2 bordars, and 9 serfs, 4 teams in the demesne; among the homagers 1 team, wood for 100 swine, 1 acre of meadow, 1 mill. Formerly there were 7 horses, 47 beasts, 108 swine, 30 sheep. Then it was worth 100*s.*; now it is worth £6.—*f.* 70.

IN THE LAND OF RANULF PIPERELL, THURSTABLE HUNDRED, Richard holds *Goldhangra* (*Goldanger*) of Ranulf. It had been held by LEUINUS and Ulward the priest for a manor, and 2½ hides, and 25 acres. There were 3 bordars at all times, 2 serfs. It was and is worth 40*s.*—*f.* 76.

IN THE LAND OF WALTER THE DEACON, WITBRICTESHERNA HUNDRED, Walter holds *Purlai* (*Ferne or Fremie*) in demesne. It had been held by LEUINUS in King Edward's time for a manor and 3½ hides. At all times there have been 2 villeins; formerly there were 3 serfs, and 2 teams in the demesne; the homagers have half a team. There is wood for 60 swine.

At all times there have been 8 beasts; formerly there had been 3 horses, 152 sheep, 62 swine. It was and is worth 60s.—*f.* 86, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF ROGER THE POITEVIN, LESDEN HUNDRED, LEUUNUS CROC held *Bercolt* (*West Bergholt*) for a manor and 1 hide, and 24 acres; now it is held by Roger for the same. There had been 7 villeins and 5 bordars, when he got seisin, 7; at all times 2 serfs. Formerly 2 teams in the demesne, 2 teams of the homagers; wood for 300 swine, 8 acres of meadow, 1 mill. To this manor belong 1 berewich, called *Baadfelda* (*Bradfield in Tending*) of half a hide and 30 acres, 1 team. Formerly it was worth £6; when he got seisin, 7.

IN THE HUNDRED OF TENDING, LEUUNUS held half a hide and 15 acres in *Bradfelda* (*Bradfield*). There were on it 1 bordar and 1 serf, 1 team. It was worth 40s.—*f.* 89.

IN THE LAND OF ROBERT, SON OF ROCELLINUS, ADELSFRD HUNDRED, Alwin, a free man, held *Haidena* (*Heydon*) in King Edward's time, for a manor, and 5 hides and 15 acres. Of this LEUUNUS held 5 acres.—*f.* 97.

IN THE HALF-HUNDRED OF CLAVELINGE, IN THE LAND OF RICHARD, SON OF EARL GILBERT, LEUUNUS and Lemarus held 5 acres in *Bermsteda* (*Brunstead*).—*f.* 102.

IN *Cisbella* (manor of *Chilshall*), LEUUNUS held 5 acres, which now are held by Roger de Otherville on the plea that his predecessor was seised of them.—*f.* 103, *b.*

IN THE HUNDRED OF COLCHESTER, these, among other Burgesses of the king, pay custom :

LEUUNUS—For 2 houses and 31 acres of land.

LEUUNUS CRIST—For 1 house and 10 acres.

LEUUNUS—For 10 acres.

LEUUNUS—For 1 house and 10 acres.

LEUUNUS—For 1 house.

LEUUNUS—For 2 houses.

LEUWINUS—For 1 house.

LEUWINUS—For 3 acres.

LEUWINUS—For 1 house and 2 acres.

LEUWINUS—For 1 house and 10 acres.

LEUWINUS—For 1 house.

LEUWINUS—For 2 houses.

LEUWINUS—For 1 house and 25 acres.—*f.* 104, 104 *b*, 105, 105 *b*, 106.

NOTE.—The Manor of Bocking Hall, in Winstree Hundred, was originally part of the possessions of two noble Saxons, Ætheric and LEOWIN (Supra, p. 20), who, in the year 1006, gave it to the Church and Priory of St. Saviour, in Canterbury, together with the Lordship of Bocking, in this county, for the maintenance of the monks. (MS. in Beunet College Library).—Morant's Essex, 1, p. 428.

Roding Aythorp, in Danmow Hundred, belonged before to one LEOWIN, a nobleman, who, to atone for his cruel matricide, or murder of his mother (Supra, p. 20), gave the lands here to the Abbey of Ely (Warton Anglia soc., Part I. p. 608). King Edward confirmed the same, with the lands of High Roding (Mon. Anglie. vol. I., p. 94), but after the conquest these lands were taken from the Church of Ely.—Morant's Essex, 2, 467.

Margaret Roding may have been part of the lands of Roding, given by LEOWIN to the Monastery of Ely, as above mentioned.—Morant's Essex, 2, 473.

NORFOLK.

IN THE LAND OF RALPH DE BELLO FAGO (BEAUFOY), in the reign of Edward, a great part of the town of *Diepham* was owned by LEUWINUS, a freeman. It, being then a very considerable manor, was much increased by the Conqueror who added 6 freemen, whom Eudo held, and this land and services; all which he gave to Ralph de Beaufoy, who let the manor for £12, but was forced to fall to £8 15s. The soc of it belonged to *Hingham*. The town was then 10 furlongs long, and 6 broad, and paid 17*d.* gelt.—*f.* 227.

The manor of *Shadwells* or *Cocharells*, was owned by Ralph de Beaufoy at the Conqueror's survey, and by LEUWINUS, a free man at the Confessor's, when it was worth 40s. a year. There were several free men added to it in the Conqueror's time, when the soc belonged to *Hingham* as an appen-

dant to the Hundred ; this town was better than 1 mile long and as much broad, and paid 14*d.* 3*s.* 9. gelt.—*f.* 227., *b.*

SUFFOLK.

IN THE LAND OF ROBERT MALET, STOU HUNDRED, Robert de Glanville holds *Cratinga* of Robert Malet. It was formerly held by LE WINUS, a free man, from Ederic.—*f.* 304.

Robert Malet holds, under protection, 1 ploughland in soke for the king and the earl. There were always 6 bordars there, and one and a half ploughs ; formerly there was half a plough, now there are 2 ploughs in the demesne. Formerly the tenants had half a plough. There are there 3 acres of meadow and the fourth part of a mill. There were 2 horses ; there are 14 swine, 43 sheep, with 6 freemen, under the protection of the same LEWIN. Now there are no horses, but there are 4 young cattle. The land was let for 12½ acres. There has always been half a plough among the homagers. Edric had the soke for 20 acres. Then and afterwards the total value was 20*s.* : now it is 30*s.*—*f.* 304, *b.*

IN THE HUNDRED OF HERTESMERA, Ederic held *Eiam* for 12 ploughlands. LEUINUS and 8 others held under him.—*f.* 320.

In *Siningaha* LEUINI, LEUINUS, and Brithmar held under Leuric and Ulueuae in King Edward's time, and they had under them 3 free men, with 5 acres, and 1 bordar. Then and now 3½ ploughs ; wood to 16 hogs, 5 acres of meadow. The total value was 30*s.*, now 50*s.*—*f.* 321.

In *Caldecota* 6 freemen held under LEUINUS DE BACHETUNA 74 acres ; and 7 free men under them have 6½ acres, with 1 bordar and 1½ ploughs, and 1 acre of meadow. It is valued at 11*s.* 10*d.* The king and the earl had the soke.—*f.* 321, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF ROGER BIGOT, ROSEMARA HUNDRED, LEUINUS held from the abbot, by way of amends, *Righeshalam*, 1 ploughland, and 50 acres for a manor in King Edward's time. Then and afterwards there were there 2 villeins ; now there are 4 bordars on the land. Then and after-

wards there was 1 servant. Then there were 2 ploughs in the demesne ; afterwards there was but 1, now there are 2. Then among the homagers there was 1 plough ; afterwards there was half a plough ; now there is half a plough with 4 acres of meadow ; a moiety of a church with 15 acres. Then there were 3 horses, 4 cows, 20 swine, 40 sheep. Now there are 4 horses, 18 cows, 40 swine, and 30 goats. It was valued at 30s., it is now valued at 50s.—*f.* 336.

IN COLENESE HUNDRED, LEUINUS and 14 other free men held in *Walcuna*, 40 acres, with 2 ploughs, to the value of 10s.—*f.* 339, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF ROGER, THE PORTRIEVE, BRADAMARA HUNDRED, LEUINUS held in *Cham* from King Edward, 1 carucate of land. There are and always were 2 bordars. There were 2 ploughs in the demesne ; afterwards and now there was and is but half a plough : now there are 4 acres of meadow. Then there was but 1 rood. It was valued at £4 ; now it is valued at 20s.—*f.* 348.

IN BOS EMERA HUNDRED, LEUINUS, a free man, held in *Hamin-gastuna*, in King Edward's time, 1 acre of land, with 1 bordar. Now Almer, the King's Portreve, has the same, rated at 2*l.*—the king has the soke.—*f.* 352.

IN THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF BAIEUX, LEWINUS, a free man, under the protection of Ederic de Saxafalla, held 20 acres in *Stanka* for a manor, in King Edward's time, with 2 bordars. There were and are therein 1 plough and 2 acres of meadow ; 2 churches had there 3 acres ; then and afterwards its value was 5*s.* 4*d.*, now it is 10*s.* Robert Bigot holds it of the Bishop, but the king has the soke.

In *Eade*, Leuric had 1 free man and 10 acres, under the protection of LEUINUS. Then there was half a plough, and its value was 3*s.* ; now it is 2*s.* In the same 11 free men have 52 acres, and 10 under the protection of LEUINUS.

In *Uledana*, 6 free men have 52 acres, except 1½ which LEUINUS and Thurmurs held from the abbot. . . . —*f.* 374, *b.*

Three free men, LEUINUS, Leuric, and Edric had 4 acres and 2 cows in *Scarcestuna*. Rad. de Sanigni holds it from Roger.—*f.* 375, *b.*

IN CLAINDUNE HUNDRED, Aluricus and LEUINUS were under the protection of the ancestors of Edric and Malet in *Uhestuna*, in King Edward's time—*f.* 377, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF RICHARD, SON OF EARL GILBERT, IN RISEBRUGE HUNDRED, 3 free men, Uluuinus, Leuric, and LEUINUS had 15 acres and 1 carucate of land in *Bradeleia*; there were therein always 2 ploughs and 2 acres of meadow. Its value was 20s. and 6d.—*f.* 397.

IN THE LAND OF AUBERY DE VER, IN HERTESMARA HUNDRED, 4½ free men, including LEUINUS, held in King Edward's time in *Metles*.—*f.* 419.

IN THE LAND OF WALTER THE DEACON, IN BABENBAGA HALF-HUNDRED, Mellinga holds *Galter* in demesne, which LEUINUS de Bagatona held in King Edward's time for a manor, and 2 carucates of land.—*f.* 427.

IN THE LANDS OF ROBERT, SON OF CORBUTION, IN SANFORT HALF-HUNDRED, 2 freemen, Suen and LEUINUS, had 50 acres in *Acreham*, valued at 5s.

IN HERTESMARA HUNDRED, in the demesne of *Bachtunam*, LEUINUS, a free man of Harold in King Edward's time, had 3 ploughlands and 40 acres. Then there were there 17 villeins, 3 bordars, 2 servants; now there are 8 villeins, 12 bordars, 1 servant. In demesne there were always 2 ploughs: Formerly the homagers had 3 ploughs; now they have 2. There are 6 acres of meadow, woods to 100 hogs. There were 9 horses, now there are 8. There were 60 hogs, now there are 11 hogs, 100 sheep, 36 goats. It was valued at £8, now it is valued at £9 10s. 40 free men under the protection of LEUIN, in King Edward's time, had 70 acres of land and 1 bordar. Then there were 3 ploughs, now there are 2, and there is 1 acre of meadow. The total value then was 20s., now it is £4 10s. The king and the earl had the soke.—*f.* 426 *b.*

IN THE HUNDRED OF CLAINDUNE, LEUINUS, in King Edward's time,

had in *Bruntuna* 1 ploughland and 40 acres for a manor. There were 6 bordars and 2 servants therein. Then and afterwards there were 2 ploughs ; now there is 1 plough. Then and afterwards there were 2 ploughs among the homagers, now there is 1 plough ; and there are 5 acres of meadow. Then 1 horse and 20 hogs ; now there is no horse, but there are 10 hogs. The total value was 40s. ; now it is 30s. Robert de Galstro, the king, and the earl, have the soke.

IN THE HUNDRED OF CARLEFORDE, LEUUNUS, a free man, in King Edward's time, had 3 ploughlands in Witdesham. There were therein 10 villeins, 4 bordars, and 6 servants ; now there are 5 servants. At all times there have been 3 ploughs in the demesne, and 4 ploughs among the homagers, 10 acres of meadow, 3 horses, 8 asses, 48 hogs, 180 sheep, and 30 goats. The total value was 40s. : now it is 12s.—*f.* 427, *b.*

IN THE LAND OF HUBERT OF MONTE CANESIO HERTESMERA HUNDRED, LEUUNUS-CALVUS held 1 ploughland in *Winertestuna*, in King Edward's time, for a manor.—*f.* 436.

AND IN THE COUNTIES OF DEVON, DORSET, AND SOMERSET are these entries (Exon. Domesday) :—

| | | | | |
|------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| LEUUNINGUS | ... | 1 house in Dorset | ... | <i>f</i> 55, <i>b.</i> |
| LEUUNUS | ... | land in Somersetshire | ... | <i>f</i> 271, <i>b.</i> |
| LEWINUS | ... | 1 house in Somersetshire | ... | <i>f</i> 282 |
| LEWINUS | ... | 1 house in Somersetshire | ... | <i>f</i> 360. |
| LEUUNUS | ... | 1 house in Somersetshire | ... | <i>f</i> 360. |
| LEUUNUS | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ a house in Devonshire | ... | <i>f</i> 412, <i>b.</i> |
| LEUUNUS | ... | 1 house in Somersetshire | ... | <i>f</i> 427. |
| LEUNUS | .. | 1 house in Somersetshire | ... | <i>f</i> 479, <i>b.</i> |

IN THE CITY OF WINCHESTER are these entries (Winton Domesday) :

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| LEWINUS <i>Sutor</i> | 1 house | ... | ... | ... | <i>f</i> 1, <i>b.</i> |
| LEUNINGUS and Got, | 2 stalls | ... | ... | ... | <i>f</i> 2, <i>b.</i> |

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----------|
| LEWINUS Chane paid 9 <i>d.</i> for a house between the E. | | | |
| and W. gate | ... | ... | f 4. |
| LEWINUS Baloc had rooms in the King's house | ... | ... | f 4, b. |
| LEWINUS paid 24 <i>s.</i> a year to the abbot | ... | ... | f 5. |
| LEWINGIUS Maudingesson, 1 house between E. and | | | |
| W. gates | ... | ... | f 5. |
| LEWINUS Gulee, a house outside the W. gate | ... | ... | f 6, b. |
| LEWINUS and LIUINUS shared a house between the | | | |
| E. and W. gates | ... | ... | f 7. |
| LEWING paid 6 <i>d.</i> for a house, and | | | |
| LEWINE Waterpoter 10 <i>d.</i> to the abbot for another in | | | |
| Bredenstret | ... | ... | f 8. |
| LEWINUS Witwos paid 10 <i>d.</i> for a house in Scowertene- | | | |
| stret | ... | ... | f 9, b. |
| LEWINUS Scottelanessone paid 15 <i>d.</i> for a house in | | | |
| Alwarenstret | ... | ... | f 9, b. |
| LEUWINUS, a priest, paid 8 <i>d.</i> for a house in Wenegen- | | | |
| stret | ... | ... | f 10. |
| LUUINGUS <i>Scalarius</i> paid 6 <i>d.</i> for a house in Ingolde- | | | |
| stret | ... | ... | f 12. |
| LEUINGUS Drache paid 15 <i>d.</i> in Garestret | ... | ... | f 12, b. |
| LUINUS Budel paid 2 <i>d.</i> for a house in Tannerstret | ... | ... | f 26. |

END OF PART I.





